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'ARAFAT DENOUNCES CARTER'S TOUR AT BEIRUT RALLY

JN130651 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 13 Mar 79 JN

[Text] The PLO Political Committee organized a mammoth popular rally at 1600 yesterday at Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir Hall in the Arab University of Beirut in reply to Carter's visit and As-Sadat's plot. Representatives of the Lebanese National Movement, the national front, several cadres of the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, and many Palestinian and Lebanese citizens attended.

Brother Abu 'Ammar, commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, made a speech on this occasion. He said: Today terrorist Begin spoke to the Knesset in the presence of the president of the United States. He called the Palestinians Israeli Arabs. I tell Begin only a few hours after his statement that if he thinks in his capacity as an instrument of domination in this area that he can dominate this area together with his American masters, as the shah and his masters thought at one time that they were in control of the gulf and its oil, I tell Begin that the Iranian people revolted and frustrated the dreams of the United States. The Arab people will also revolt and shake this area. There will only be Arabs in this area. There will be no room for the Zionists or imperialism in this area.

Brother Abu 'Ammar added: Carter looked for a new policeman to replace the imperial policeman after the Iranian people kicked him out. Regrettably, he found in our nation (?a new person) accepting this role. However, the Egyptian people are the people of 18 and 19 January. Egypt is the Egypt of 'Abd an-Nasir. Brother Abu 'Ammar continued: Let As-Sadat understand that the same forces which he thought a year ago he was encircling are the forces which are encircling him. These forces are represented in the eastern front which Begin spoke about today. Brother Abu 'Ammar said: Let all the agents in the area understand that anyone who betrays the Palestinian people will face the same fate as that of the shah of Iran, King Faruq, and An-Naqrashi, who was killed after signing the armistice agreement. Brother Abu 'Ammar added: They believe that the weakest authority exists in Lebanon. This is what prompted Brzezinski to say "goodbye to the PLO." They move the Zionist army to act in southern Lebanon. Our friends told us that the U.S. experts tried secret weapons in southern Lebanon and used the most sophisticated weapons. However, this noble country held out. Let them understand that they cannot make Lebanon a base for Zionism as they did with Palestine. With the presence of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Palestinian revolution and with the presence of the Arab Deterrent Forces, they will not be able to make Lebanon another Israel. We know that at present there are Israeli concentrations estimated at one division. Last night Israeli aircraft flew intensively over Beirut. Israeli gunboats [words indistinct]. I tell them that we cannot be threatened because the revolution cannot be threatened, but we are in a position to threaten and burn everything. Let Carter and his agents understand this.

Concluding his speech, brother Abu 'Ammar said: They want an Egyptian-Israeli pact under U.S. auspices. However, I say that as our nation toppled past pacts, it will topple the new one.

BAHRAIN

MINISTER CITED ON SOVIET, GULF STATES RELATIONS

JN101422 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1345 GMT 10 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Paris, 10 March--Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak al Khalifah, Bahraini foreign affairs minister, has stated that the issue of establishing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union is premature at present. In a statement published today in the Arabic weekly AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI, the minister said that the gulf states have not thought about this issue and that the Soviet Union has not approached them so that they may reply either positively or negatively. The area, he said, is preoccupied with other problems and diplomatic recognition between the Soviet Union and the gulf states is premature and is not an urgent question.

KUWAIT

ADHERENCE TO BAGHDAD SUMMIT RESOLUTIONS REAFFIRMED

LD111648 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait 11 Mar, KUNA--Kuwait has reaffirmed its adherence to the resolutions of the Arab summit conference held in Baghdad last November and said that it will implement the resolutions concerning Egypt if the latter signs a peace treaty with Israel.

The Baghdad summit rejected the Camp David agreement, in line with which the current talks on a peace treaty with Israel are being held, and made decisions which would be implemented in the event of the signing of a peace treaty. The resolutions have not been declared. It is believed, however, that they call for the transfer of the Arab League's headquarters from Cairo and a review of Arab countries' relations with Egypt.

The Kuwaiti acting minister of state in charge of cabinet affairs, Jasim al-Marzuq, said that this matter did not concern Kuwait alone, it concerned all participants in the Baghdad summit conference. He told reporters that Kuwait so far had not received any invitation to an Arab conference and that no contacts had been made with other parties concerning the matter.

Some reports have said that some Arab countries may call for an extraordinary conference of Arab foreign ministers to discuss the possibility of imposing sanctions against Egypt in the event it signs the peace treaty.

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE INTRODUCED

LD101526 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1224 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Compulsory military service today came into force in Kuwait. It is the second Arab state in the gulf after Iraq to adopt this. A military spokesman has stated that about 1,500 conscripts born in 1953 to whom the service regulation applies today have joined the armed services. He went on to add that the conscripts who will complete the military service varying between 9 and 18 months will join the reserves. He explained that the service is 9 months for those with university qualifications, 12 months for secondary certificate holders and 18 months for the rest of the conscripts.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR SAN'A' CONFERENCE

LD111104 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 11 March, KUNA--Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left for San'a' this morning to attend the meeting of the Arab senior-level committee charged with the implementation of the reconciliation plan between the two parts of Yemen.

Shaykh as-Sabah will chair the meetings of the committee which open in the YAR capital later today and which includes the foreign ministers of Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Algeria and the UAE, as well as Arab League and PLO representatives.

CHIEF OF STATE RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM IRAN'S BAZARGAN

JN111907 Abadan International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 11 Mar 79 JN

[Text] An official spokesman in Kuwait has announced that His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwaiti chief of state, today received a message from Iranian Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan.

The source added that this message is related to the Iranian Islamic Government's desire to strengthen the good relations existing between the two friendly countries.

MOROCCAN ENERGY MINISTER LEAVES AFTER SIGNING PROTOCOL

LD101530 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1212 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Moussa Saadi, Moroccan minister of energy and mining research, today left here for his country after a 2-day visit during which he signed a cooperation protocol between the two countries in the energy field.

He told journalists at the airport that the protocol provides for cooperation in the spheres of refining, marketing, storage and other industrial projects. Saadi said that he discussed with Kuwaiti officials coordination in the sphere of mineral resources especially after the setting-up of the Arab organization for mineral resources in Rabat last month.

The Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah, who saw off the Moroccan minister at the airport, stated that Kuwait will supply Morocco with Kuwaiti oil beginning next year.

Before his departure, Saadi had a meeting with the amir of Kuwait and the Kuwaiti prime minister.

GUINEAN PRESIDENT SEKOU TOURE ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD111320 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[Summary] President Sekou Toure of Guinea arrived in Kuwait today for a 1-day visit. He was welcomed at Kuwait International Airport by the amir, the crown prince and prime minister, and a number of other officials.

President Toure is accompanied by an official delegation including the Guinean prime minister, ministers, advisers and reporters. The Guinean delegation will be accompanied during its stay by a mission of honor under Minister of Electricity and Water Resources al-Ghanim. The amir will give a luncheon today in honor of President Toure and his accompanying delegation.

Toure Departs 12 March

LD121114 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] His Excellency President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea called on his highness the amir in his office at As-Sayf Palace at 0800 this morning, where talks were held between the Guinean and Kuwaiti sides under the cochairmanship of his highness the amir and President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

The director of the amiri cabinet said that the talks between his highness the amir and His Excellency President Sekou Toure focused on bilateral relations between the two friendly countries, and on ways of strengthening and expanding them in various fields. The talks also covered Arab-African relations and the situation in the Islamic world. The talks passed in a friendly atmosphere characterised by understanding and a spirit of friendship.

His Excellency President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea and the accompanying delegation left Kuwait international airport at about 1100 this morning. The amir saw him off at the airport, together with his highness the crown prince and prime minister, and a number of high-ranking officials.

QATAR

MOROCCAN ENVOY DEPARTS AFTER 3-DAY VISIT

NC111545 Doha QNA in Arabic 1517 GMT 11 Mar 79 NC

[Excerpts] Doha, 11 March--Chief of the Moroccan Royal Court Ahmed Bensouda left Doha this afternoon for home via Abu Dhabi following a 3-day visit to Qatar.

In a statement to QNA, Bensouda said that he found an identity of views between His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani and his brother His Majesty King Hassan II on the various issues discussed, which are of interest to the two countries and the Arab nation.

The chief of the Moroccan Royal Court arrived in Doha Friday from Abu Dhabi.

SAUDI ARABIA

KING KHALID WELCOMES GUINEAN PRESIDENT AT JIDDA AIRPORT

LD101102 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0943 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Jidda--The president of Guinea arrived at 1145 today in Jidda from Madinah. King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz headed those welcoming his excellency at Jidda International Airport.

Bilateral Talks Held

LD102116 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Summary] A Saudi-Guinean meeting was held in Jidda this afternoon under the cochairmanship of King Khalid and President Sekou Toure. The meeting was attended on the Saudi side by: Prince Fahd, crown prince and deputy prime minister; Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; and Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation. On the Guinean side, the meeting was attended by the Guinean prime minister and ministers of foreign affairs, planning, trade and Islamic affairs. The Saudi and Guinean sides discussed ways of developing bilateral relations between the two countries.

DANGER SEEN IN ACHIEVEMENT OF MIDEAST ACCORD

LD092036 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

["The Week's Event" program]

[Excerpts] U.S. President Jimmy Carter's visit to Egypt and Israel this week has occupied the attention of much of the world public, particularly the Arab public.

Despite the Camp David accords' failure to realize some Arab aspirations for reaching a just, comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute, despite their failure to realize minimum Arab demands for which their blood and money has been sacrificed for 30 years, and despite their failure to realize the Arab nation's expectations that the Middle East problem would be settled in a manner that would liberate the occupied Arab territories and restore the Palestinian people's self-determination--despite all the negative aspects these agreements contain, the Israeli enemy has subjected them to further procrastination and bargaining. Indeed, the Camp David agreements have intensified the enemy's rigid stands and whetted his appetite for more gains by nurturing the hope that he might realize his dream of having both peace and land as well.

The Camp David accords disregard for the essence of the conflict and core of the problem, which is Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories--including Jerusalem--and the Palestinians' right to set up their own state on their own soil, was what brought about Arab unity of ranks and the unified Arab determination to confront the dangers and challenges threatening the Arab nation in the manner it cherishes most--namely, unity and solidarity. The ninth Arab conference, held in Baghdad, most truly expressed these aspirations in a tangible reality which increased the Arab people's confidence in their leadership and in themselves and proved that the Arab nation is capable of dealing with all changes.

The Arab position vis-a-vis the Camp David agreements--for the signing of which U.S. President Carter is now visiting Cairo and Tel Aviv--is firm and well-known: Complete rejection of the agreements and their consequences for the single reason that they are unacceptable to the owners of the cause and the parties to the conflict. They were rejected by the Palestinian people because they disregard the Palestinians, even though their cause was the reason for four wars in the region. They were rejected by the Arab countries, part of whose territories Israel continues to occupy. They were rejected by the Arabs and all Muslims because they failed to consider Jerusalem, which is a holy place for all Muslims. Finally, they were rejected because they failed to win the unanimous support of the Arab nation. This is an important matter because the Arab-Israeli conflict does not concern one particular Arab country to the exclusion of the others. Therefore, no one country acting alone has the right to reach a separate solution that does not satisfy the owners of the cause and the parties to the conflict or that fails to realize the comprehensive solution that will save the area once and for all from the evils of war and destruction.

The news of U.S. President Jimmy Carter's visit to the Middle East has aroused Arab and international reactions expressing fears that the visit might have negative repercussions on Arab-American relations and on the future of the area if attention is not given to ending the conflict by tackling its causes.

Furthermore, the signing of a treaty will raise dangers, foremost of which will be the deepening of the conflict within the Arab family and the breaking up of its strength through the isolation of one of its most important sections, thus forcing the others, one after the other, into things they do not accept.

Whatever the results of the American President's visit to the Middle East, and whether it ends in the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty or not, one important fact remains: the Arab nation must take a unified stand commensurate with its responsibility and in accordance with a well-studied strategy capable of protecting the Arab homeland from what is being plotted for it.

Let us abide by the saying: No nation will be humiliated and subdued if it is united and no right will be lost as long as there are people asking for it.

PRESS COMMENTS ON CARTER'S MIDEAST VISIT

LD101036 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0735 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Saudi papers today devote their editorials to American President Jimmy Carter's current visit to Egypt and they explain that it will be a decisive test of the emergence of real peace in the Middle East region.

AL-JAZIRAH expresses the hope that the final result of this visit will be a new lesson which will prompt the American President when he returns to Washington to view the Middle East from afar with a right and just view of the reality of the Arab-Israeli conflict in order to be able to see more clearly that the central issue is that of Palestinian legitimate rights in Palestine, and nothing else but Palestine. It writes: It may be that we are witnessing a positive change in American policy in a sound direction as its moves on the Middle East conflict are taking the right direction, namely full recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The paper's editorial concludes by saying that when this recognition takes place we are confident that the United States will be able to make an effective contribution to the realization of a comprehensive settlement which will bring a just peace in the Middle East.

'UKAZ says that America's disregard of the Palestinian role once again proves the lack of seriousness in American demands and endeavors to appreciate the real peaceful concepts after it has been proved to the Washington government that Egypt's role in the direct negotiations cannot be separated from its Arab roots.

AL-MADINAH in its editorial points out that American President Jimmy Carter, in his treatment of the Middle East crisis, has proceeded in a manner not undertaken by any former American president and that he has made statements which can be considered to be new to Arab ears. It explains that these statements stem, so it appears, from election considerations more than any other. It says that had this American move been undertaken in any other circumstances there would have been no need to undergo such hardships and to bear the insults which the terrorist Menahem Begin leveled against the American President in Washington, and it would have been enough for America to define its stand and its policy vis-a-vis the Zionist entity in the light of this. The paper concludes its editorial by saying that what is more important than this is for America to measure its backing by the response of all parties concerned with peace in the Middle East.

UAE

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SAN'A' TALKS ON YEMENS

JN110942 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0835 GMT 11 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 March--UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah 'Ali al-Nu'aymi left here this morning for San'a' at the head of a delegation to represent his country in the meetings of the ministerial followup committee set up by the Arab foreign ministers emergency meeting. The committee will begin meeting in San'a' today.

The followup committee is made up of ministers of Syria, Algeria, Kuwait, the UAE, Jordan, the PLO and representatives from the YAR and PDRY.

GUINEAN PLANNING, TRADE MINISTERS DEPART FOR HOME

JN091409 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1310 GMT 9 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 March--Planning and Economic Cooperation Minister N'faly Sangare and Trade and Economy Minister (Marcel Krus) [as received], both of the People's Revolutionary Guinean Republic, left the country for home this morning.

They were seen off at the airport by Nasir an-Nuways, director general of the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development.

The two Guinean ministers had accompanied Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure on his recent visit to the UAE and remained for talks with Abu Dhabi fund officials on the fund's contribution to financing projects in Guinea.

YEMEN--PDRY

DNF FORCES CLAIM FURTHER MILITARY VICTORIES

LD091622 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD/EA

[Text] The revolutionary people's forces of the Democratic National Front [DNF] are continuing their courageous struggle against the agent San'a' regime.

A spokesman said that the revolutionary people's forces are currently engaged in heroic battles against the agent San'a' regime's forces and its mercenaries in the Bani Amr area, north of San'a', where fighting has been going on since the beginning of this month.

The spokesman added that the revolutionary people's forces had inflicted on the agent San'a' regime large losses of life and equipment. The battles were still going on at the time the communique was issued.

In a broadcast monitored in Aden last night, DNF radio said that the revolutionary people's forces had succeeded in taking control of several areas, including Bani Sirri, Al-Abhur, Al-Amainah, (Shalat), Sarrah and Al-Malawihah. They were now marching on Al-Udayni and (Sharab).

The DNF radio said that events had been confirming daily the collapse of the agent San'a' regime, which had been gripped by fear as a result of the violent blows dealt it by the revolutionary people's forces, supported by the people.

In a report broadcast last night and monitored in Aden, the DNF radio said that the revolutionary peoples forces had carried out the death sentence on an agent who had betrayed the homeland--one 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abdullah Kamil, and another group of mercenaries and murderers and agents of the regime. This was carried out in the so-called freedom market of (Sharab) after several DNF warnings had gone unheeded.

The report said that the treacherous agent 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abdullah Kamil had earlier murdered two citizens. He had also tortured citizens in the region, incited the repressive organs of the agent San'a' regime against the people of (Sharab) area and informed on the movement of the nationalist forces.

U.S. NAVAL MOVEMENTS IN RED SEA REGION CRITICIZED

LD092106 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD/EA

[Text] A responsible source in the PDRY Foreign Ministry has made the following statement:

News agencies have carried a report from the United States on the dispatch of the aircraft carrier Constellation to the Arabian Peninsula and the passage of several naval units of the U.S. fleet through the Suez Canal to the Red Sea.

Official U.S. sources, particularly military ones, have not concealed the principal aim of these naval movements in our region. The sources say that the movements are connected with developments in Yemen and with U.S. intervention to protect U.S. interests.

These circles have dragged the name of Democratic Yemen into their statements, making several spurious allegations in a bid to justify their intervention.

Our country sees the movement of U.S. forces in this region as a clear indication of America's aggressive policy toward the peoples and countries of the gulf and the Arabian Peninsula and as an indication of imperialist resolve to create and expand hotbeds of war and fan regional conflicts in an attempt to harm the national sovereignty of the Arab states and peoples and to preoccupy them with regional issues and conflicts.

They do this in an attempt to pave a treacherous path for As-Sadat to complete the implementation of the capitulatory designs and plots against the destiny of our Arab nation.

Democratic Yemen has called attention time and again to the dangers stemming from imperialist and reactionary interference in the internal affairs of our countries and has exposed the true face of America's ambitions in the Arab region and its support for reactionary and fascist regimes imposed on the people. The United States of America has been supplying these regimes with the latest weapons of war and destruction, thus standing against nationalist and democratic movements and harming them.

The new American moves in our region expose the reality of American imperialism's aggressive designs against our Arab peoples in general and our Yemeni people in particular. They also confirm the correctness of Democratic Yemen's warnings in this connection.

At a time when the Yemeni people's struggle is escalating in the northern part of the homeland under the leadership of the Democratic National Front [DNF], and at a time when support for the DNF is increasing, which will lead to the fulfillment of its just and legitimate demands for freedom, honor, national sovereignty, unity and an end of hostile foreign intervention in the affairs of the Yemeni homeland--at this very time the United States is sending its warships to bolster the San'a' regime and is daily airlifting machines of war and equipment of destruction to the San'a' regime. This is flagrant intereference in the internal affairs of the northern part of the homeland. It also exposes hostile designs against Democratic Yemen.

The imperialists' intervention and their support for the enemies of our Yemeni people cannot serve peace and stability in the region. On the contrary, it will obstruct them, heighten tension in the region and run counter to the rights of people to choose their own path to independent development.

But our people realize that weapons of destruction and the flexing of muscles cannot stop the mass march along the road of their victory, as has been shown by other peoples of the world, the latest example being the struggle and sacrifice of the Iranian people.

The will of the people cannot be suppressed, and aggressive wars incited and nurtured by imperialist and reactionary forces cannot stand in the way of the victorious will of the people for freedom, democracy and peace in the world.

We strongly condemn the American naval movements in the region of the Arabian Peninsula and draw attention to the dangers of intervention in the internal affairs of our Yemeni people.

We appeal to our Yemeni people, other peoples and the fraternal states of the gulf and the Arabian Peninsula to be aware of the dangers inherent in the military movements by American imperialism in our region and to stand firm against all schemes aimed at harming Arab national sovereignty and supporting the Zionist entity in its bid to strike at the fateful cause of our Arab nation.

We (?also appeal) to peace-loving nations and people to condemn these new imperialist designs against our region--designs whose dangerous manifestations are now military movements in the Red Sea, the Arabian Gulf and the Indian Ocean aimed at facilitating intervention in the internal affairs of the Yemeni people.

We also appeal to all those peace-loving nations and peoples to support the just cause of our Yemeni people for their freedom, independence and national sovereignty and to achieve national unity.

ARAB FOLLOWUP COMMITTEE ARRIVES; KHADDAM MAKES STATEMENT

JN120945 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0925 GMT 12 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Aden, 12 March--The Arab ministerial followup committee arrived here from San'a'. Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad is accompanying the committee. The committee is on the second phase of its task. Immediately on arrival, the committee held a meeting with PDRY officials.

Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam told the INA correspondent following his arrival that the committee will undertake the supervision of the application of the resolutions of the Arab League Council on the situation between the two parts of Yemen.

Khaddam added that the committee will discuss with PDRY officials ways to implement the Arab League Council's resolutions to put a final end to the fighting and to restore the joint march between the two countries.

In a similar statement, Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad expressed hope that the committee's task will be easy in order to implement all the Arab League Council's resolutions and spare bloodshed among the brethren in the two parts of Yemen.

PDRY REPORTEDLY THREATENS WITHDRAWAL FROM RECONCILIATION PACT

JN111514 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 11 March--The PDRY has threatened to withdraw from the reconciliation agreement with the YAR, which was formulated by the Arab states, following the dispatch of U.S. arms to San'a' and the sailing of U.S. naval units toward the Arabian Sea.

This was reported by the English language newspaper Kuwait TIMES which cites reliable sources. The Kuwaiti paper says that this threat was made by PDRY Foreign Minister Muhammad Salih Muti during his brief visit to Kuwait yesterday on the first leg of his tour of Arab countries which includes Syria, Jordan and Iraq. [passage indistinct]

DNF SPOKESMAN EXPRESSES APPRECIATION FOR LIBYAN SUPPORT

LD102104 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD/EA

[Excerpt] An official of the Democratic National Front [DNF] in the northern part of the homeland has made the following statement:

The DNF command welcomes and hails the full recognition given to it by the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya as proclaimed by the militant brother and leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in the speech he delivered to the revolutionary committees in Benghazi, Libya, on the 8th of this month.

The DNF command greatly appreciates this stand. It also appreciates the distinguished stand and support given by Libya to the struggle of our people during the meeting of Arab foreign ministers in Kuwait. This stand represents an expression of the respect of the Libyan revolution for the struggle of our people in the north under the leadership of the DNF against the ruling agent clique now in power in San'a' and against imperialist reaction, and for the sovereignty and independence of the north and the restoration of unity to the homeland in a united and independent Yemen.

'SAN'A' REGIME' REPORTEDLY ATTACKS MA'RIB 11 MAR

LD121556 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD/EA

[Text] An authoritative source in the command of the revolutionary people's forces of the Democratic National Front in the northern part of the homeland has stated that the ruling San'a' regime on 11 March launched a military attack on Ma'rib in a desperate bid to liquidate the armed revolutionary peoples forces, who resisted the attackers and pushed them back after inflicting heavy losses on them.

ISMA'IL RECEIVES ARAB LEAGUE FOLLOWUP COMMITTEE

LD121644 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, has confirmed the PDRY's commitment to the resolutions of the Arab League meeting in Kuwait on developments in the two parts of Yemen. He stressed the readiness of the PDRY to make every effort to stabilize the Yemeni nation and assure the achievement of Yemeni unity in the context of the Cairo agreement and the Tripoli declaration. This is what the brother secretary general told the Arab League committee after their arrival in Aden this morning to follow up the implementation of the resolutions of the Arab League.

Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il expressed the PDRY's appreciation for the Arab brothers' efforts aimed at eliminating tension and [word indistinct] of war in order to create an atmosphere of fraternal understanding, stability and peaceful dialog to insure Yemeni unity, thus enabling the Yemeni people to contribute effectively to the Arab nation's struggle [word indistinct] against Zionism and world imperialism.

The secretary general and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council assured the committee of the PDRY's readiness to grant them every facility to carry out their work successfully.

The members of the Arab committee expressed their high appreciation for the PDRY's understanding of the fateful causes of the Yemeni and Arab peoples.

The meeting was attended by brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister; brother Muhammad Salih Muti, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister; brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al'Wali, member of the Political Bureau and minister of planning; brother Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, member of the Central Committee and minister of communications; and brother Fadl Muhsin, member of the Central Committee and secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council.

The committee was accorded a big official and public welcome this morning, with the masses chanting slogans about the unity of Yemen, condemning war and calling for peace.

PDRY, YAR LEADERS TO MEET IN KUWAIT 28 MAR

JN121331 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 12 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Aden, 12 March--The INA correspondent here has learned that a summit meeting between 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, and Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president, will be held in Kuwait on 28 March.

The meeting is in response to a proposal made by the followup committee which stemmed from the emergency meeting of the Arab foreign ministers.

LEADERS MEET WITH HIGH-RANKING ARAB MEDIATORS

LD121904 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, have received the brothers 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Abdelaziz Bouteflika, member of the Political Bureau and adviser to the president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, Chadli Bendjedid; Faruq Qaddumi, director of the PLO Political Department, Mahmud Riyad, secretary general of the Arab League; Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwait's deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Hamid 'Alwan, Iraqi minister of state for foreign affairs; Hasan Ibrahim, Jordanian minister of state for foreign affairs; and Rashid ar-Rashid, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry of the UAE.

During separate meetings with each of the members of the Arab League followup subcommittee, relations between the PDRY and their respective countries, as well as the latest situation in the Arab arena, were reviewed in light of the dangers resulting from As-Sadat's reactionary policies, the visit of the U.S. president to the Middle East and the influx of American weapons with the object of igniting war in the region and striking at the causes of Arab destiny.

During the meetings, the latest developments in the Yemeni situation were also reviewed, including efforts to bolster up stability and the achievement of Yemeni unity to serve the Yemeni contribution to the struggle being waged by the Arab nation against its enemies.

Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad hailed the efforts of the Arab brothers to help the Yemeni people avert tension and the dangers of war. They also praised the efforts being made for unity on the basis of responsible fraternal good-neighborliness [word indistinct] the Yemeni people and their supreme interests, free from the influence of the enemies of the Yemeni people and the Arab nation.

YAR-PDRY Agreement

JN122020 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Aden, 12 March--The followup committee stemming from the emergency meeting of the Arab foreign ministers held its second and final session of talks with PDRY officials to discuss the final procedures pertaining to the implementation of [words indistinct]. The 4-hour meeting was attended for the PDRY by Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and by the ministers of foreign affairs, communications and interior, and several officers.

The INA correspondent in Aden has reported that in light of the committee's mediation, the two parts of Yemen have agreed to stop the information campaign as of 2100 today, to reopen the borders and restore telephone communications as of 0900 tomorrow, and to set up demilitarized zones along the joint borders.

As of tomorrow the (?military) committee will supervise the cease-fire and the withdrawal of the two sides' forces to their borders. The military committee is made up of--in addition to the two Yemens--Iraq, Syria, Jordan, the UAE, Algeria, Kuwait and the PLO.

ARAB LEAGUE'S RIYAD MAKES STATEMENT ON LEAVING PDRY

JN131048 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0825 GMT 13 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Aden, 13 March--Members of the followup committee formed by the emergency meeting of the Arab foreign ministers held recently in Kuwait began to leave Aden after discussing with PDRY officials arrangements pertaining to the implementation of the Arab League's resolution on ending the conflict between the two parts of Yemen.

Iraqi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan al-Jabburi left Aden for Baghdad today.

Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad and the UAE delegation led by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Rashid ar-Rashid have left for Abu Dhabi.

Mahmud Riyad told an INA correspondent here that the followup committee achieved good results with the governments of the two parts of Yemen to stop the existing conflict. He said: We found that the officials of the two parts of Yemen are ready to carry out the Arab League resolutions. The Arab League supervision force will begin its work as of today.

Riyad expressed his hope that definite steps to fully normalize relations between the two parts of Yemen will be taken at the summit meeting that will be held in Kuwait on 28 March between the leaders of the two fraternal countries.

Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Algerian Presidential Adviser Abdelaziz Bouteflika, and chairman of the PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi also left Aden.

Jordanian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim left Aden for Amman.

YEMEN--YAR

PRESIDENT SALIH GRANTS INTERVIEW TO KUWAITI PRESS

JN092058 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 9 Mar 79 JN

[Text of interview granted by Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president, to correspondents of the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM and Kuwaiti magazine AN-NAHDAH--time and place not given]

[Text] Question: What were the causes of, and in whose interest, was the outbreak of fighting between the two parts of Yemen?

Answer: It was not in our people's interest nor that of the Arab nation. Therefore, it is in the interest of foreign powers. However, we did not detonate the situation. The Aden rulers detonated the situation in the region in the interest of a dubious international strategy aimed at transforming our Yemeni region into an arena for a serious international power struggle. This struggle will be detrimental to the Yemeni people and to our nation's resources and energy.

Question: Until now, you have exercised self-restraint, but if the area of dispute extends and the fighting escalates do you think that other parties such as Egypt, the Sultanate of Oman or Saudi Arabia might interfere militarily?

Answer: We are still able to defend our land by relying on our people. But if foreign interference continues against us we might call the Arab brothers to uphold their pan-Arab responsibilities. This is because we are confident that the issue of Yemen's Arabism concerns them all. Therefore we would ask them to participate with us in defending Yemen's Arabism and independence against any foreign interference. However, we hope that we will not reach the point where we are forced to do that.

Question: If the south acquires foreign forces what will your position be?

Answer: This is happening now. But if the foreign interference in the dispute increases, we will be left with only one alternative: to ask for the Arab brothers' support to confront foreign interference. This would be intended to preserve Yemen's Arabism. For if Yemen's Arabism ends, the Arabism of the Arabian Peninsula, including the gulf, will also end.

Question: In light of your envoys' visits to the Arab capitals and the visits of some Arab envoys to San'a' and the Arab League moves, are you satisfied with the Arab brothers' attitudes toward the crisis?

Answer: Yes, we are satisfied with the Arab brothers' attitude. We have found that everyone understands the facts concerning the aggression and the plots launched against us--plots that are links in the conspiracy against our Arab nation. On this occasion I would like to thank all the Arab brothers, especially the states which took active initiatives.

Question: Do you think that the recent fighting between the two parts of Yemen has anything to do with the statements of the U.S. defense and energy secretaries on the possibility of U.S. military interference in the Arabian Peninsula to protect oil sources?

Answer: These statements might have contributed by adding fuel to the fire. The statements might have been part of the recognized international game. However, we will be a tool in neither U.S. hands nor in those of the Soviet Union. We will remain in the hands of Yemen and the Arabs. Though we are interested in having friendly relations with both the superpowers and with other friendly states, we will never allow any foreign power to interfere in the region through us.

Question: You have said on many occasions that the region should be kept free of international power struggles. Can this be achieved through cooperation in the field of security and through the formation of a joint force?

Answer: This can be realized through the Arab states' cooperation and through a summit meeting among their leaders, who would agree on a strategy of action that could defend the region's Arabism and independence. This strategy would be approved in a later stage and through a comprehensive Arab summit so that all Arabs will bear their responsibility to protect this sensitive area in the Arab homeland--an area that is threatened with transformation into an arena of active international power struggle at the expense of the area's people and of the Arab nation. The Arab leaders can discuss the means of insuring protection of the area against the evils and dangers of international power struggles and can agree on a suitable and necessary plan. I have called for such a summit on many occasions.

Question: Do you think that relations between the two parts of Yemen have reached the point of no return? How can normal relations be restored between them?

Answer: The relations between the people in the two parts shall remain strong and will not be affected by any event. Yet it is difficult to restore normal relations between us and the Aden regime before that regime returns to the pan-Arab line, renounces the non-Arab connections and rejects communism as a system and an ideology.

Question: Do you think the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran will have positive or negative effects on the Arab homeland or on parts thereof?

Answer: I believe that the Islamic revolution's victory in Iran might have positive effects on the Arab homeland as a whole. The Iranian regime's stand in support of the Palestinian revolution against Israel demonstrates this positive effect.

Question: During your recent visit to Saudi Arabia, Oman and the UAE you undertook a new Yemeni initiative for restoring Arab solidarity. During the Baghdad summit you showed reservations on the resolutions adopted there. Where does Yemeni policy stand on the Arab issues?

Answer: We will continue with such initiatives. This stems from our desire to mobilize all Arab efforts to confront all of our nation's enemies, particularly Israel. We did not show reservations on the Baghdad summit resolutions.

Question: You had been friendly with the two late presidents and with the former Maj 'Abdallah 'Abd al-'Alim. What is the story of his mutiny and the ramifications of the issue of his escape and what are the facts concerning the massacre he perpetrated with his soldiers?

Answer: I think that 'Abdallah 'Abd al-'Alim suffered from schizophrenia. Therefore, he was not up to his responsibilities. You know how he attempted to separate part of the Ta'izz governorate and staged a military mutiny, he and his gang killing a number of innocent citizens from his own region. These citizens went to him as mediators. However, some of them helped him financially and assisted him. As a commander of the Ta'izz governorate at the time, I moved with some other officers and a number of units and destroyed the mutiny within hours. 'Abdallah 'Abd al-'Alim and his company escaped to the southern part of the homeland. He and some of his officers were tried and sentenced. They were stripped of their rank after their criminal deeds.

Question: At the beginning of your regime you met with an abortive plot. Published information about this plot was very brief. How did the plot begin and how was it broken?

Answer: The plot was broken within 45 minutes of its birth. Some of its leaders met with their punishment and some fled to Aden.

Question: How do you view the future of Yemen, the region and the Arab homeland?

Answer: We view the future with optimism and see it as full of good, especially if we are allowed to continue our efforts for progress and if the foreign plots against us stop. We view the area--I assume you mean the Arabian Peninsula--in the same light. Concerning the Arab homeland, we think that there is great hope for Arab unity. This is the inevitability of history. This unity is imposed by historical background, the logic of developments and is sought by the masses of our Arab nation.

VICE PRESIDENT ADDRESSES MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE ON YEMEN

JN112124 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Mar 79 JN

[Text] At (?2000) today a meeting was held between the Yemeni side led by 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president and speaker of the People's Constituent Assembly, and made up of Muhammad al-Junayd, deputy prime minister; 'Abdallah al-Asnaj, foreign minister; and a number of state officials, on the one hand; and the committee stemming from the emergency conference of the Arab League Council held in Kuwait led by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, on the other.

At the beginning of the meeting, Al-'Arashi delivered a speech in which on behalf of the YAR he welcomed the delegations participating in the conference. He also expressed the thanks of the Yemeni Government and people for the sincere and historic tripartite initiative which came as a result of amity for this genuine Arab country and of the desire to contain this vicious war between the brothers and spare the Yemeni blood which is now being shed in the interests of the Arab nation's enemies. He also thanked all the Arab countries for accepting the YAR's invitation to convene the emergency session of the Arab League Council. He also thanked Kuwait for noting this session.

He affirmed that the YAR welcomes the initiative to end the state of war among brothers. He added that the YAR has put into practice all points of the statement since it was issued on 2 March and has also abided by the decisions adopted at the emergency meeting of the Arab League held in Kuwait.

The vice president added: We are advocates of peace, not war. We also call for understanding and resolving differences so as to foil the attempts of our Arab nation's enemies. We sincerely stress that the ideal solution to the crisis is to achieve the unity of the two parts of our country, thus conforming to the Cairo and Tripoli agreements. We also stress our affiliation to the Arab nation, and our desire to mobilize our potentials for the battle of construction and development and eradication of all features of backwardness.

The vice president concluded his speech by affirming that the YAR believes that everyone will be equal to his pan-Arab responsibilities as brothers struggling with honor in defense of Arabism and for the attainment of Arab unity and solidarity. He then wished the committee every success in its work.

Following the meeting, Syria's 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam made a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY in which he said: The Arab League committee has met to discuss the Arab League's decisions and to agree on practical arrangements to implement the decisions issued by the Arab League. An agreement has been reached on a number of measures [words indistinct] discussed with the YAR delegation and approved.

In another development, Foreign Minister 'Abdallah al-Asnaj made a statement in which he said: The YAR asserts its respect for and adherence to the public Arab stand toward the Zionist enemy and his expansionist and settlement schemes in Palestine and the occupied Arab territories. The YAR considers the U.S. stand clearly biased against the just Arab cause. Any unilateral solution is bound to weaken the general Arab stand. Therefore, the U.S. moves in the region do not serve the cause of peace at all.

Committee's Departure, Khaddam Statement

JN121246 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Mar 79 JN

[Excerpts] The Arab delegations participating in the Arab League Council committee left San'a' today. Participating in the committee are Syria, Iraq, Kuwait, the UAE, Algeria, Jordan, the Arab League and the PLO.

Before their departure, chairman of the committee 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam made a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY. He said that the committee meetings were extremely successful. God willing, we will carry out the mission entrusted to us.

Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad thanked the YAR officials for their response to the committee. He hoped the committee will be able to carry out its mission.

Khaddam, Salih Meeting

JN131051 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0945 GMT 13 Mar 79 JN

[Text] San'a', 13 March--Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met here today with YAR leader Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. Khaddam said after the meeting that his discussions with the YAR president were positive. Agreement has been reached on all matters dealt with by the followup committee. He said work is going on in a normal way.

Khaddam has left San'a' for Riyadh. He had arrived in San'a' this morning from Aden.

FOREIGN MINISTER AL-ASNAJ ASSAILS U.S. MOVES

JN112041 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2030 GMT 11 Mar 79 JN

[Text] San'a', 11 March--YAR Foreign Minister 'Abdallah al-Asnaj has stressed that his government respects and is committed to the declared Arab stand toward the Zionist enemy and his expansionist designs in Palestine and the occupied Arab territories.

In reply to a question by the INA correspondent in San'a' about the visit of U.S. President Jimmy Carter to the Arab area, Al-Asnaj said that the U.S. stand is clearly against the just Arab rights. He added that any separate solution with the Zionist enemy is bound to weaken the general Arab stand.

He added that the U.S. moves do not serve the issue of peace in the Arab area; rather they entrench the Zionist occupation of the occupied Arab territories.

COMMUNICATIONS, CONTACTS RESUME BETWEEN YEMENS

Telephone Service

JN131043 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 13 Mar 79 JN

[Text] San'a', 13 March--An INA correspondent here says that telephone contacts resumed between the two parts of Yemen today. He said that a number of citizens made telephone calls today to their relatives in the PDRY capital, Aden. The correspondent quotes YAR Foreign Minister 'Abdallah al-Asnaj as saying that instructions were given to the concerned quarters to open all telephone contacts with Aden.

Airspace, Borders

JN131044 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0946 GMT 13 Mar 79 JN

[Text] San'a', 13 March--An INA correspondent in San'a' has learned that airspace between the two parts of Yemen will open Sunday. He said that the land border between the two parts will open on 26 March.

PAPERS COMMENT ON CARTER TALKS, PEACE PROSPECTS

NC110739 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 11 Mar 79 NC

[Press review]

[Excerpts] In an article today AL-JUMHURIYAH stresses that all indications are that the peace agreement is on the way to its expected completion, unless unexpected and insurmountable obstacles appear.

AL-JUMHURIYAH adds: President Carter succeeded at Camp David amid an atmosphere of general pessimism. He is now closer to success, especially since a framework for a settlement has been drawn up and only limited disagreement remains. All observers confirm that the U.S. President had expected the treaty to be concluded even before he set out on his trip, and had expected to overcome all problems; otherwise, he would not have come.

The paper calls on President Carter to insist on clarity and to extend his stay in the region if necessary because we want real peace and a U.S. guarantee of implementation; otherwise, peace will remain just a dream despite all treaties.

Dealing with the same subject, AL-AKHBAR says: The question now is what has been decided or specified as far as Egypt's position is concerned, and what has been achieved by this historic visit of the U.S. President. The paper adds: We do not claim to know the details of the negotiations between Presidents Carter and As-Sadat, or what happened during the other U.S.-Egyptian discussions. We can definitely discern from the remarks of both presidents that the U.S. President's visit has belied the claims of the Marxists and their agents, described by President Carter as people with empty slogans and advocates of war, not peace. Thus, there is no pressure, no dictate of any particular situation, no commitments--military or otherwise--and no separate schemes. It is a free and honorable will to achieve peace to uphold man's dignity.

The paper says that there was complete agreement between the United States and Egypt on all aspects of the talks, the main principle of which was the determination to implement all provisions of the Camp David agreements--not only to promote peace between Egypt and Israel, but also to promote full and lasting peace and stability throughout the region.

The paper refers to the U.S. President's personal undertaking and pledge to continue the negotiations on the West Bank and Gaza, plus all issues related to the Palestinians.

In conclusion, AL-AKHBAR says that these were the main and basic elements that appeared during President Carter's talks. They all confirm that Egypt's position, on which both Egypt and the United States agree, has not changed. It remains for the U.S. President to hear what the Israeli officials have to say and see how ready they are for peace.

AL-AKHBAR emphasizes that whether the Israelis are ready or not, the end can only be a complete and lasting peace because, as President Carter said, there is no alternative to the road taken jointly by the United States and Egypt. It is the road of peace that upholds man's dignity and respects the rights of the struggling peoples of the area.

CAIRO RADIO URGES ARABS TO TRUST UNITED STATES

NC111450 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Mar 79 NC

['Abd al-'Azim Hammad commentary: "The Current U.S. Concept of a Peaceful Settlement in the Middle East"]

[Excerpts] In his speech before the Egyptian People's Assembly yesterday, U.S. President Jimmy Carter said that his current efforts to complete the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty negotiations represent not the end of a process but the beginning of one, because a treaty between Egypt and Israel is an indivisible and indispensable part of a comprehensive peace. President Carter went on to say that he pledges to remain personally committed to move on to negotiations concern' g the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and other issues of concern to the Palestinians and to future negotiations with the other neighbors of Israel. He added that he feels a personal obligation to do this.

We believe that the U.S. President's speech deserves special attention because it clearly defines the current U.S. concept of a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The administration of President Carter has adopted this concept since early 1977. This concept is based on the principle of a comprehensive settlement through dealing directly with the fundamental issues of the conflict between Israel and the Arabs. The first indication that this concept was being implemented was that U.S. diplomacy abandoned the step-by-step policy out of the conviction that this policy had served its purpose and that the time had come to deal with the major issues; otherwise, the peace momentum would be lost. President Carter then began to speak publicly about the need to find a solution to the Palestinian problem. He submitted his own concept, acknowledging the right of the Palestinians to have their own homeland. He thus put the Palestinian problem in its correct perspective vis-a-vis the overall course of the Arab-Israeli conflict. When President Carter invited President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin to the Camp David talks last year, these talks resulted in two agreements: the first defining the general framework for a comprehensive settlement; the second defining the outlines of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. Moreover, on numerous occasions after Camp David, President Carter spoke about the existence of a link between the framework for a comprehensive peace and the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

Time and events have proved that U.S. policy can fulfill its obligations. However, the other parties, particularly the Arab parties, must know how to help the United States achieve a comprehensive settlement and always help it in this course--the course of restoring legitimate Arab rights. We--the Arabs--do possess several instruments that can influence the situation in our favor; all we need is to know how to use these instruments well.

AL-AHRAM PRAISES CARTER'S EFFORTS FOR PEACE

NC130730 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 13 Mar 79 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial article today, AL-AHRAM affirms the efforts which U.S. President Jimmy Carter is exerting to save the peace process in this critical phase.

The paper points out that in the last hours the efforts of President Carter have entered a decisive turn which will determine whether or not peace is to be born. If peace is born, it would be thanks to the efforts of all those who have worked and hoped for peace and who have extended their hands to peace, offering it what could be termed as the impossible. If peace is not born, the world led by the United States should pursue those responsible for this big crime against humanity and the world and against the Creator's teaching and commandments that all threats of wars and evils must vanish in the land of prophets and heavenly messages.

The paper recalls that Egypt was extremely courageous and responsible when it extended its strong hand for building peace, hoping that a new dawn and a new light would rise in this part of the world. The United States was up to the level of its responsibility when its President courageously participated in the holy mission for peace.

OCTOBER: GOVERNMENT TO AGREE TO U.S. PRESENCE IN GULF AREA

NC110903 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0752 GMT 11 Mar 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 11 March--The chief editor of OCTOBER magazine, Anis Mansur, says in today's issue that at Saudi Arabia's insistence, Egypt has agreed to a tangible U.S. presence in the gulf area by allowing a nuclear naval vessel to pass through the Suez Canal.

The chief editor says that the U.S. naval presence will, among other things, support Saudi Arabia's political position and deal with the deteriorating military situation in North Yemen. The United States has announced that it has agreed to supply North Yemen with about $140 million worth of arms, the cost of which will be shouldered by Saudi Arabia.

GHALI CONFERS WITH CHADIAN AMBASSADOR

NC121530 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali conferred today with the Chadian ambassador in Cairo on the latest developments in Chad and the national reconciliation efforts currently being undertaken in Kano in northern Nigeria.

The Chadian ambassador informed Dr Ghali that all the Egyptians in N'djamena, capital of Chad, are safe and sound despite the clashes that recently took place there.

PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN AMMAN; MAKES STATEMENT

JN101531 Amman JNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 10 March--PDRY Foreign Minister Muhammad Salih Muti' arrived in Amman this afternoon.

In a statement to JNA, Muti' said he is bringing a message to His Majesty King Husayn from PDRY leader 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, expressing thanks and appreciation to King Husayn for the initiative undertaken by Jordan in cooperation with Iraq and Syria to resolve the problems between the two parts of Yemen. Regarding the Arab League decisions adopted in Kuwait last week, Muti' said that the Arab League Council made important decisions that will lead to stability in the two parts of Yemen. He added that the Arab efforts will help enhance the work for the Yemeni people's unity, helping them to solve their problems.

Meets With Husayn; Departs

JN101610 Amman JNA in Arabic 1545 GMT 10 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 10 March--At Al-Hashimiyah Palace this afternoon, His Majesty King Husayn received PDRY Foreign Minister Muhammad Salih Muti', who conveyed a message to his majesty from PDRY leader 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il on developments in the Yemeni border situation. The message also expresses the appreciation of the PDRY Presidium and government for the efforts exerted by King Husayn and the Jordanian Government to preserve Yemeni blood, as expressed through the joint Jordanian-Syrian-Iraqi mediation.

The meeting was attended by Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs; Rashid Muhammad Thabit, PDRY information minister; and Muhammad 'Abd al-Qawi, PDRY ambassador to Lebanon.

[Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic at 1800 GMT 10 Mar reports that "Mr Muhammad Salih Muti' left Amman this evening."]

SECRETARY VANCE TO VISIT AMMAN, SAUDI ARABIA

JN101012 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 10 Mar 79 p 1 JN

[Text] Cairo, AR-RA'Y--It has been learned that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will stay in the Middle East for a week regardless of the results of President Carter's current trip. It has also been learned that Cyrus Vance will visit Jordan and Saudi Arabia to brief the officials on the goals of President Carter's talks in the area. Secretary Vance will also ask these two countries to support President Carter's peace efforts.

UN DELEGATE'S SPEECH AT SECURITY COUNCIL REPORTED

JN101945 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Jordan has called on the UN Security Council to impose economic sanctions against Israel if it continues to establish settlements in the occupied Arab territories. It also called for the immediate cessation of such activities.

In a speech delivered at a special UN Security Council session, which was held last night to discuss Jordan's request regarding the establishment of settlements in the occupied Arab territories, Jordanian permanent UN delegate Dr Hazim Nusaybah asked that a five-sided mission, comprising delegates from the council's five member-states, be sent to the occupied Arab territories to carry out an investigation, gather information and submit a report to the Security Council no later than May.

Dr Nusaybah said: Israel is appropriating a large part of Arab property in the occupied Arab territories, exploiting the wealth in these territories and isolating their inhabitants, including the residents of occupied Jerusalem, or surrounding them with a chain of settlements.

In his speech at the Security Council, the Jordanian delegate said that the Israeli occupation authorities are evicting Palestinian inhabitants from their land in order to decrease their number. Dr Nusaybah added: According to its own statistics, Israel has confiscated 27.3 percent of the total area of the occupied West Bank. This confiscated land included all areas and was not limited to only one region.

Regarding Jerusalem, Israel has erected a chain of high fortress-like residential buildings around the city to give the Arab inhabitants a psychological feeling of living in a ghetto in order to force them to immigrate. Dr Nusaybah added: Daily and in an organized manner, the Israeli authorities are implementing their well-planned designs of building new settlements, expanding existing ones, confiscating land, demolishing houses and evicting and dispersing their inhabitants.

Dr Nusaybah provided the Security Council members with a complete file listing the number and names of settlements established by the Israeli occupation authorities up till January.

ISLAMIC CONGRESS MEETS IN AMMAN, ISSUES STATEMENT

JN112141 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Mar 79 JN

[Text] The General Islamic Congress for Jerusalem met in Amman today. The meeting was attended by several ulemas and Islamic men of religion. The conferees studied the recent acts which were carried out by the Zionist military authorities against the holy places in Jerusalem and the occupied West Bank.

The conferees issued a statement at the end of the meeting calling on the Arab and Islamic nation to work sincerely to confront the repeated Zionist attacks on the Islamic holy places. The statement urges the Islamic world--countries and peoples--to realize the seriousness of the current circumstances facing the holy places. The latest attacks were those on the Higher Islamic Commission's headquarters and the Islamic Awqaf Department in Jerusalem, the tearing up of the holy Koran, and the destroying of historic documents and files of the Awqaf in the holy town.

The statement calls on the international bodies concerned with the human civilization and human rights to denounce the Zionist practices which contradict human rights and heritage.

It was decided during the meeting to distribute the statement to the Arab and Islamic ambassadors as well as to the ambassadors accredited to Jordan. It was also decided to convey the statement to the Jordanian Foreign Ministry to distribute it to Jordanian embassies abroad.

The conferees decided to send cables denouncing the Israeli measures to the UN secretary general, the Security Council chairman, the conference of the ministers of Awqaf and Islamic affairs which will be held in Riyadh this week, the Higher Council for Mosques, the League of Islamic Countries in Mecca, the secretary general of the Islamic conference in Jidda, the Arab League secretary general, UNESCO, the Shaykh of al-Azhar, the Human-Rights League, and the International Muslim Youth League.

FOREIGN MINISTER IBRAHIM RECEIVES PLO REPRESENTATIVES

JN111144 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 11 Mar 79 p 1 JN

[Text] Amman--Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs, yesterday received Brig Gen 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya, director general of the PLO Political Department, and 'Abd ar-Rahman Abu Jabarah, PLO representative in Amman.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed the date of and visit of Yasir 'Arafat, PLO executive committee chairman, to Amman.

It has been learned that the visit may take place next week.

MINISTER IBRAHIM LEAVES FOR SAN'A', ADEN 11 MAR

JN111353 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Mar 79 JN

[Excerpt] Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs, left Amman for San'a' and Aden today to attend the meetings of the Arab follow-up committee formed by the Arab League Council in Kuwait to solve the conflict between the two parts of Yemen.

FINANCE MINISTER LEAVES FOR SAUDI ARABIA 11 MAR

JN121142 Amman JNA in Arabic 0915 GMT 12 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 12 March--Finance Minister Muhammad ad-Dabbas yesterday evening left Amman for Jidda to participate in the meetings of the board of directors of the Islamic Development Bank which will begin today at the bank's headquarters in Jidda.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF LEAVES FOR FRANCE 10 MAR

JN101235 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Lt Gen Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, left for Paris today accompanied by a high-ranking military delegation on an official visit to France of several days.

POLISH PLANNING COMMISSION OFFICIAL ARRIVES 12 MAR

JN121906 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Maciej Wirowski, first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Polish Council of Ministers, arrived in Amman from Damascus this afternoon on a 5-day visit to Jordan during which he will visit several development projects in the Jordan Valley and the phosphate mines in Ar-Rusayfah.

On his arrival at the Ar-Ramtha border point, Mr Wirowski stated that he will discuss with Jordanian officials the means to promote economic cooperation, particularly ways to expand trade.

AR-RA'Y: EGYPTIANS IMPRISON, DEPORT JORDANIANS

JN101043 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 10 Mar 79 p 19 JN

[Text] Amman, AR-RA'Y--The Egyptian authorities have recently deported several Jordanian citizens following their arrival at Cairo airport.

One of those deported citizens said that they were subject to bad treatment, humiliation and curses and that they were put in a private prison for more than 5 days. He added that he was one of 13 other Jordanian citizens in that prison and that other Jordanians are still in Cairo in custody of the Egyptian authorities.

ILL-TREATMENT AT CAIRO AIRPORT PROTESTED

JN111647 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 11 Mar 79 pp 1, 17 JN

[Text] Amman--A number of Jordanian citizens who were ill-treated at Cairo airport over the past few days have sent a memorandum to the appropriate Jordanian authorities complaining about this treatment and demanding that the Jordanian Government take the necessary measures to preserve the dignity of Jordanian citizens when they visit Egypt. They also demanded that if the Egyptian authorities continue this policy toward Jordanian citizens, the same treatment be given to Egyptian nationals visiting Jordan.

The memorandum says that Jordanian citizens were held for hours at Cairo airport by the Egyptian authorities, while Israeli journalists who arrived in Cairo to cover President Carter's visit were given extraordinary treatment. The Jordanian citizens said that the airport authorities directed words of abuse at them. They claimed that some of the Jordanians returned and did not enter Cairo. These were Jordanian television personnel, professors from the University of Jordan and a newly married couple who had intended to spend their honeymoon in Egypt.

A high-level Jordanian source has expressed his regret to AD-DUSTUR for such improper treatment of Jordanians at Cairo airport. The source added that Jordanians have enough morals not to treat Egyptian citizens in the same manner, and that Jordan will consider all Arabs as brothers and will treat them properly. He said we will not descend to such a low level in treating Egyptian nationals in our country.

TREATMENT OF JORDANIANS TO BE DISCUSSED WITH EMBASSY

JN121910 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1750 GMT 12 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 12 March--A responsible Jordanian Foreign Ministry source stated today that the ministry will soon summon the counsellor of the Egyptian Embassy in Amman to discuss the obstacles the Egyptian authorities are putting in the way of Jordanian citizens visiting Cairo. The Jordanian Foreign Ministry had previously summoned the Egyptian counsellor and asked him for a clarification from the Egyptian Government. This clarification has not been received so far.

MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD DENOUNCES CARTER'S MOVES

JN130724 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 13 Mar 79 p 10 JN

[Text] Amman--The Muslim Brotherhood in Jordan has issued a statement on current developments in the Middle East aimed at signing a reconciliation treaty between Egypt and Israel. The statement says that Palestine is not a farm for oppressors to sell or plunder for invaders to turn over. Palestine is the first of the two kiblahs and the third holy place and the Prophet Muhammad's place of ascension to heaven. The statement says that Islam is the only means for liberating Palestine and rescuing it from the usurpers as happened in Hittin and 'Ayn Jalut [two battles between Saladin and the crusaders].

The statement says that the reconciliation which the United States is colluding to conclude is not based on right and is not accepted by believers. Such a reconciliation is destined to be transient. The statement notes that reconciliation with the treacherous Jewish enemy makes the enemies of God into one front including the United States and the Jews. How can those who bear Islamic names join this front, appointing the enemies of Islam as rulers of Muslims and giving a butcher knife to the enemy of God and His Prophet Muhammad to slay the Muslims, foremost of whom are the Egyptian people, wherever they are.

The statement also denounces the plot led by President Jimmy Carter and calls on the mass of believers wherever they are to denounce this plot. The statement appeals to the Islamic nation to unify its stand and organize its ranks to confront this flagrant aggression and to stand with the holy struggler [mujahid] Egyptian Muslim people who have begun to move restlessly against their rulers.

AR-RA'Y URGES CARTER TO CONSIDER PALESTINIANS

JN100723 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 10 Mar 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] In its commentary today AR-RA'Y discusses the messages which U.S. President Carter sent to three Arab states in which he states that he will strive to achieve a comprehensive peace in the region and that he is not seeking a separate solution.

Under the title "[word indistinct] the Core of the Problem," AR-RA'Y writes: We would have liked to believe President Carter had he addressed a fourth message to those to whom the Palestinian cause belongs. This is because any solution which does not take into consideration the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people cannot be a solution. Consequently, the three messages and the Cairo and Tel-Aviv meetings cannot constitute a suitable blanket for disregarding the rights of the Palestinian people and their inalienable and historic rights in their occupied Palestinian homeland.

We would have liked to believe President Carter had he mentioned--even by allusion--that the Palestinian cause is the core of the Middle East conflict and that any solution that is not based on the regaining of the rights of the Palestinian people cannot be a satisfactory solution to the conflict.

In conclusion AR-RA'Y says: The Arab nation has spoken its word at the Baghdad summit conference, and President Carter should re-read it before jeopardizing the interests of his country in the area.

SARKIS DISCUSSES ADF POSITION WITH TOP OFFICIALS

NC121220 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Mar 79 NC

[Text] At 1300 today, President Sarkis met with Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus, Interior Minister Dr Salah Salman, Defense Minister and Army Commander Gen Victor Khuri, and Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] Commander Col Sami al-Khatib.

They discussed political and security affairs against the background of fast-breaking new developments, especially the position of the ADF units in Lebanon, since it has been confirmed that Saudi Arabia intends to withdraw its contingent from Lebanon.

SHAM'UN SAYS ARMY CAN REPLACE DETERRENT FORCES

NC111405 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 11 Mar 79 NC

[Excerpts] Replying to a question by the press on whether the Lebanese authority has a program for renewing the mandate of the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF], former President Camille Sham'un said: I have received nothing yet in this regard. I have made several proposals to the government personally and through other people to the effect that if it is necessary to renew the ADF mandate, it must be done according to certain conditions--that is to say, it must resolve the problem of where the ADF forces are stationed, which always constitute a source of friction and clashes, particularly in the southern suburbs, and specifically in the Chevrolet and Galerie Sim'an.

Asked if the army would be able to replace the ADF in these areas, he said: Yes, easily. There is no war between both sectors or between the Muslim and Christian. We have always sought rapprochement among the various Lebanese families. I also want to add that there is no war between us and the Palestinians, but there are outstanding issues that we want to resolve through understanding. Meetings have taken place in the past for this purpose, but they were stopped because of Syrian pressure.

I want to emphasize that there is no intention on the part of anyone to create sectarian incidents. This also applies to the Palestinians. There is readiness to discuss outstanding issues in order to find solutions. Therefore, the Lebanese Army can replace the ADF and carry out its mission in full.

Asked about the need to replace the existing government, Sham'un said: You should put this question to President Sarkis. I personally preferred the formation of a political cabinet from the Chamber of Deputies, which has experience and moral status that would facilitate the success of the Cabinet's task.

VOL ON PLA DEPLOYMENTS IN LEBANON

NC122132 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 12 Mar 79 NC

[Text] The Lebanese forces command held its weekly meeting under the chairmanship of forces commander Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil. All members of the command and the general staff attended. After the meeting, the command's official spokesman made the following statement:

The command discussed the current situation in the country and adopted the necessary steps and measures. The command wants to stress the following:

Further to its statements issued on 6, 9 and 10 March on the question of the Syrian forces permitting the presence of Palestine Liberation Army [PLA] units on the combat lines, in flagrant violation of the resolutions of the Cairo and Riyadh conferences as well as the cease-fire resolution passed by the UN Security Council, the command wishes to enlighten the Lebanese, Arab and international public about this matter and the legal cover-up by the Arab Deterrent Forces command of the Syrian-Palestinian excesses. The command believes that it is in the country's high interest to give the following accurate and current details:

1. In Beirut and its suburbs: Battalions 11 and 12 are deployed in the commercial centers. Battalion 21 is deployed in At-Tayyunah. Battalion 22 is on Galerie Sim'an. Battlaion 15 is between At-Tayyunah and Galerie Sim'an. Another battalion--its number not determined yet--is in Sinn al-Fil, Jisr al-Pasha and (?Al-Musayyik). These total about 3,000 members of the PLA.

2. In northern Al-Matn: One platoon is deployed in Arsun, one platoon in Salinah, two platoons in (Btibdin), one company between Al-Mashyakhah and (Btibdin), two companies between Juwar al-Hwar and Qurnayil, two platoons in Al-'Arbaniyah and one company in [words indistinct]. This totals about 600. It brings the total number of PLA members in Lebanon to 3,600.

3. We declare that on the basis of the above that the general command of the Syrian Armed Forces has recruited about 1,200 Palestinians from the Jirmanah and As-Suwayda' camps in Syria, and sent them, as Syrian forces with the approval of the Arab Deterrent Forces command, to reinforce the PLA forces in southern Al-Matn and some areas in northern Al-Matn. These two battalions have been attached to the special units of As-Suwayda' brigade. One of the two battalions carried the number 413. The Syrian Supreme Military Command has assigned some delicate tasks to Palestinian officers who participated fiercely in the 2-year war against the Lebanese people, such as Lt Col 'Atiyah, commander of the two Palestinian companies in Brummanah.

NETHERLANDS UN CONTINGENT ARRIVES IN BEIRUT

NC102035 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Mar 79 NC

[Excerpts] Two airplanes carrying 750 soldiers and officers of the Netherlands contingent assigned to UNIFIL arrived in Beirut this evening. The Netherlands troops were received at the airport by UNIFIL Commander General Erskine and his senior assistants, the Netherlands ambassador in Beirut and the military attache of the Netherlands Embassy, two representatives of the Lebanese Army, and director of the UN information office in Beirut Samir Sanbar. General Erskine held a press conference at the VIP lounge in which he welcomed the Netherlands troops. He announced that the French contingent will leave Lebanon on 15 March. He said that the Netherlands troops will move to southern Lebanon tomorrow to replace the French. He said that the Netherlands contingent will be under Lebanese authority and belong to the United Nations. It has nothing to do with the policy of any other state. He said: We need the cooperation of all sides to facilitate the mission of the UN forces. Our mission is to assist the Lebanese Government in imposing its authority in southern Lebanon. This is the basic aim we are working to achieve. Asked about the entry of the Lebanese Army into southern Lebanon, General Erskine said: There is a committee working with Army Commander Khuri. The discussion now is dealing with the number of troops and how they should be transported to the south. The area of the army deployment will be the UNIFIL operations area.

AS-SAFIR DISCUSSES U.S. OFFENSIVE IN MIDDLE EAST

NC091226 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 8 Mar 79 p 1 NC

[Unattributed editorial: "The Offensive of Fear--From Carter to Saudi Arabia"]

[Text] Carter arrives in Cairo today for "negotiations" with As-Sadat. His armies and lethal weapons preceded him to the region--the aircraft carrier Constellation has been ordered to proceed from the Philippines to the Sea of Oman, and three destroyers have already arrived at Djibouti, a stone's throw away from PDRY territory. Furthermore, according to the State Department in Washington, Saudi Arabia has been authorized to use the U.S. advanced weapons--the sales contract for these weapons banned their use without prior permit--as a guarantee for the security of Israel, of course. However, the authorization was readily given when the matter concerned the PDRY. There is a two-pronged offensive in the region: a political offensive and a military offensive. The political offensive is led by the highest U.S. official, and the military offensive by the biggest U.S. aircraft carrier. Saudi Arabia is one of the executive instruments in its capacity as the world's biggest oil exporter. It is an offensive at the level of the big, but it is motivated by fear of the small, who, as everyone is now amazed to discover, can shake the pillars of the temple. While all eyes are now focused on the Yemens and their hot conflict, U.S. offensives are not confined to that area only. There are in fact two other U.S. offensives which are no less important, and which complement and complete it. The first is against Syria in Lebanon, heralded mainly by Saudi Arabia's announcement that it intends to withdraw its forces. Saudi Arabia says it needs to defend itself in view of what is happening in Yemen, and that it needs the 1,200 soldiers it has in Lebanon--as if these soldiers would determine the fate of the entire Arabian Peninsula--and that the Saudi Army would be defeated without them. This excuse is unbelievably stupid, and is nothing more than an attempt to threaten Syria with the possibility of ending "Arab support" for its role in Lebanon and by using this card in the bargaining over the situation between the two Yemens--and in fact it has been used. The pressure on Syria in Lebanon is meant to counter the pressure on the San'a Government and to make Syria, as well as the states belonging to the Confrontation and Steadfastness Front, persuade the Aden regime and its allies in northern Yemen to stop their action. The second offensive is against Libya, using as an instrument this time, as before, As-Sadat's regime and his well-known ambitions to play the role of policeman in the region. Everyone now knows about the military concentrations on the Libyan borders. In addition to this, an Egyptian press campaign began yesterday speaking of plots and executions in Libya. This, we have learned from experience, is the usual, prescribed groundwork for justifying any military move. So, the U.S. offensive is a general, large-scale offensive against three members of the Confrontation and Steadfastness Front, which was formed in protest against As-Sadat's visit to Israel and against the Camp David talks.

The timing of the offensive coincides with Carter's visit to Cairo, during which he will try to persuade As-Sadat to submit fully and finally to the Israeli interpretation of the Camp David agreement. This is why it is useless to treat the war between the two Yemens as a local conflict. It is a part of the overall U.S. offensive, which is the latest persistent attempt to impose the Camp David agreement and link the region through a direct pact with Washington and Israel, thereby replacing the shah's citadel, which has crumbled with dazzling swiftness. Therefore, confronting the three-way U.S. offensive against Aden, Damascus and Tripoli is the main issue, compared to which the Yemen border issue simply becomes a minor detail in the general framework.

SPECIAL KNESSET SESSION HELD IN HONOR OF CARTER

Begin Speech

TA121150 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1037 GMT 12 Mar 79 TA

[Speech by Prime Minister Begin at special session of the Knesset convened in honor of President Carter--live]

[Text] Mr Speaker, Mr President of the United States, our honored guest, Mr President of the State of Israel, ladies and gentlemen, Members of Knesset: Welcome to you, Mr President, on your arrival in the land of Israel. We can say today, about this visit, in the words of the songs of Israel: our feet stood at the gates of Jerusalem, the rebuilt Jerusalem [words indistinct]

Mr President, before you is the Knesset of Israel. It has in it various parties and various views. As you see, our democracy is beautiful. The members of the Knesset, from any side, would not interrupt, with even one word, your speech [indistinct shout from the Knesset] but they have begun to interrupt my words...

[MK Moshe Shamir] ...reveal the truth, say it. He is selling us all...

[Begin] But they have interrupted my speech. I want to say...

[Indistinct interruption by MK Ge'ula Kohen]

[Begin] Stop interrupting the prime minister during his speech in this house. I only hope that I will be permitted to express my views, I hope that if an effort is made to take this right away from me, the speaker of the Knesset will defend me. This is also legitimate.

[Ge'ula Kohen] I will certainly not give you the right, Mr Prime Minister, to speak. I ask you, now, go and visit the prisons, those whom, in honor of Carter, you threw in there--the best of the youth whom you sent to demonstrate against the Rabin government and against Kissinger. There is a moral scandal here. You are turning this country into a police state...

[Begin] MK Ge'ula Kohen...

[Ge'ula Kohen] I want at least to take advantage of the right to speak which was today taken away from the people of Israel, whose mouths were closed. What is happening here? We are doing something that has not happened for over 30 years. We are closing the mouths of people, not permitting demonstrations, not permitting authorized demonstrations...

[Begin--in English] How beautiful is our democracy, Mr President...

[Knesset Speaker Shamir] I request silence.

[Ge'ula Kohen] I want...

[Speaker Shamir] MK Ge'ula Kohen, that was heckling, not a speech.

[Ge'ula Kohen] I want to know why the electricity [to my microphone] was cut off here. From here to [word indistinct] it is a very short way...

[Speaker Shamir] I request that this stop. I request the prime minister to continue with his speech.

[Indistinct protests from Ge'ula Kohen]

[Speaker Shamir] MK Ge'ula Kohen, I request that you do not interrupt.

[Begin] With the permission of the speaker?

[Speaker Shamir] Please.

[Begin] Mr President, a deep friendship links our two nations, your great nation and ours. There is no written pact between us; it is written in our hearts.

[MK Moshe Shamir] He did not point out that Jerusalem is the capital of Israel [words indistinct].

[Speaker Shamir] It is inconceivable that the prime minister should not be able to finish a sentence.

[Ge'ula Kohen] It is inconceivable that the speaker of the Knesset should stop members of the Knesset from fulfilling [words indistinct].

[Speaker Shamir] A few words of interruption during a speech are conceivable; what is not conceivable is constant interruption. I will not permit this, in accordance with the rules of the Knesset. Mr Prime Minister, please continue.

[Begin] I will continue on the assumption that I am permitted to, Mr Speaker. I said: A deep friendship links our two nations. There is no written pact between us; it is written in our hearts. The decisive majority in this house loves your nation and admires it, for it is a free nation and I have heard from you that your nation loves Israel because it, our nation, is a free nation. The awareness of this freedom in our hearts is what has linked us since our establishment and it will continue to maintain this link, as we believe, through all the generations of life...

[MK Moshe Shamir] The government's behavior recently does not bear witness to this. What behavior by a free government.

[Speaker Shamir] Members of the Knesset, I ask you not to interrupt.

[Ge'ula Kohen] We want to ask the prime minister...

[Speaker Shamir] I ask you not to interrupt.

[Ge'ula Kohen] You demanded of the previous government new elections before [words indistinct].

[Speaker Shamir] MK Ge'ula Kohen, you do not have the right to speak. You do not have the right to speak. This is the last interruption.I will permit you to make. I ask you to cease. I ask for the interruptions to cease. Member of the Knesset, I now announce that I will not permit any more interruptions. I request silence. Mr Prime Minister, please continue.

[Begin] Thank you very much. Mr President, since you came under our roof, for 24 hours we have held, with your permission, talks between the U.S. and the Israeli delegations. These were important talks, serious ones.

[Ge'ula Kohen] Serious!

[Begin] And they were held in friendship.

[Ge'ula Kohen] You made all the trouble which caused all this and you are now stopping me from speaking.

[Speaker Shamir] I ask for silence. I ask for no shouting. MK Ge'ula Kohen, I call you to order.

[Ge'ula Kohen] It is my house.

[Speaker Shamir] I am calling you to order.

[Ge'ula Kohen] With all due respect for the guest...

[Speaker Shamir] I am calling you to order for the third time. I have called you to order three times. I ask the prime minister to continue with his words.

[Begin] We spoke about the serious issues and our talks were between free people. When we agreed, we did so with joy. If differences of opinion arose between us, we explained them respectfully and frankly. This is how friends, free people, speak. On this basis, I believe with all my heart that relations between the United States and Israel will be firmly founded, with an understanding of the renewal of human freedom.

We have dealt with two main issues since you came to us, Mr President.

[RAKAH MK Tawfiq Toubi] The day before yesterday you said we would not budge and now you are again...

[Speaker Shamir] I call you to order.

[Toubi] You have dealt with everything but not with peace.

[Speaker Shamir] MK Tawfiq Toubi, I call you to order.

[Ge'ula Kohen] What is this? This is not a game here. What sort of game is this? What sort of holiday is going on in this country?

[Speaker Shamir] Members of the Knesset, I request silence. I ask you not to interrupt.

[Ge'ula Kohen] It is not a theater here and we are not bit players. You live in a theater, Mr Prime Minister, but we will pay the price in reality.

[Speaker Shamir] MK Ge'ula Kohen, I have called you to order three times. You know what might happen to you after I have called you to order three times.

[Ge'ula Kohen] Let the whole world know that there is opposition. What is this shame? [Words indistinct]

[Speaker Shamir] Members of the Knesset, after I have called for order three times, I have no alternative but to invoke Clause 69 of the Knesset rules.

[Ge'ula Kohen] You have already used these rules.

[Speaker Shamir] [Words indistinct] we will, without argument, put the proposal to expel a member from the session after she has not responded to three calls to order. With great regret, I put to the vote the proposal to [words indistinct].

[Ge'ula Kohen] I call on the members of the Knesset so often, and you have lifted the finger of scorn regarding things which you will eventually regret.

[Speaker Shamir] Who is opposed? Who abstains?

[Radio commentator explains that the Alinement benches abstain, most of the Likud members are in favor of her expulsion, as are the MAFDAL members]

[Speaker Shamir] MK Ge'ula Kohen will leave the session.

[Ge'ula Kohen] I think that this is a scandal and a shame for the Knesset that today it is expelling members of the Knesset. I give up my immunity and I want to go sit with those boys in the prison, those that you put there to close their mouths, to make this lie quicker.... [Ge'ula Kohen continues to shout while the Knesset ushers go up to her and ask her to leave the hall. Two women approach her and persuade her to leave the Knesset Hall. She leaves]

[Speaker Shamir] I ask the prime minister to continue with his words.

[Begin] Mr Speaker, I hope that all these interruptions are not at the expense of my time. There were two main issues on the agenda of our deliberations. The situation in the area and the peace process, and I will devote my words to both of them today. We, Mr Speaker, are an inseparable part of the free world...

[MK Me'ir Wilner, RAKAH] The free world... Do you know what is happening today in Ramallah.... [more indistinct shouting] Uruguay, Nicaragua, that is your free world.

[Begin] What about Moscow? Can we hear about Moscow?

[Wilner] See what is happening in Ramallah today. Programs are now being conducted against students in the school.... [further indistinct shouting with Knesset speaker trying to stop Wilner]

[Speaker Shamir] No more interruptions. The prime minister must be allowed to finish. I ask you not to interrupt. This is in the authority of the speaker. I ask you to listen to the speaker. MK Toubi, I called you to order once. I will not hesitate to call a second time. Silence, members of the Knesset.

[Begin] Mr Speaker, we are an inseparable part of the free world. Because of this we are concerned. We see the development in the area and in other parts of the world. There are now 151 countries in the United Nations Organization. Only 35 are countries where there is democracy, an independent court, a free press entitled to criticize and even attack the elected government, a parliamentary opposition which has the full right to criticize or even attack those in whom the nation expressed confidence to form a government. Over the last 2 years six countries switched to a totalitarian regime. The free world must ask itself: Where are we going?

[MK Moshe Shamir] Have you tried to draw a conclusion from what happened in Iran? Is it clear that today you are betraying the State of Israel through the withdrawal from Sinai? Have you said this to the U.S. authorities? They will betray us as they have betrayed everyone else. We will not be a sacrifice to the failure of politicians.

[Speaker Shamir] MK Shamir, I ask you to stop. If you continue I will call you to order. I ask the prime minister to continue with his speech.

[Begin] I ask your pardon, Mr Speaker, I imagine that you have already made this request of me at least six times and I am not complaining. I repeat, it is even possible to stop the speech of a prime minister. What is impossible is to prevent a member of the Knesset from making his views heard from this podium. I hope that, from this aspect, the speaker will insist on discipline and give me the legitimate defense I requested.

In the Middle East--I regret having to say this, but it is the truth--the State of Israel is the only democratic country. And so...

[MK Wilner] So why are you signing with a Nazi dictator? You are signing with a Nazi dictator... [Speaker Shamir calls him to order again]

[Speaker Shamir] I have now called you to order three times.

[Begin] Because of this, we have the stability that is inherent in the nature of such a country. Because of this we can, as we all desire, guarantee the freedom of man and of the nations in the region and live in freedom, all nations together, in this awareness. We have proved our desire for peace, both the nation and its elected representatives. As you said correctly, Mr President, we have assumed many risks and we have also made many sacrifices for the sake of peace. Not only do I not deny that fact, it is my duty to point it out, because we prefer sacrifices for the sake of peace to the sacrifices of war.

We no longer need to prove our desire for peace, our love of peace or our willingness to take risks and to make sacrifices for its sake. We have done this. The Camp David agreements were signed and brought before the Knesset for approval; and the Knesset, by a decisive majority, accepted them. We will be faithful to the Camp David agreements in all sections. Our signature is our commitment. Agreements must be kept. We have believed this all our lives and we will continue to believe it. In fact, the Camp David agreements are composed of three parts: first and foremost, signing a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel; the second part--the shortest one, but very important--is the call by both Egypt and Israel to the rest of Israel's neighbors to come and join the peace process; the third part--this is the problems of the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el, our neighbors with whom we want to live together in peace, in understanding, in mutual respect and in security--we want to give our neighbors the full chance of that autonomy which is, as we are aware, one of the most pleasant ideas in Judaism and Zionism.

[MK Moshe Shamir] The autonomy establishes an 'Arafatist Palestinian state in Eretz Yisra'el.

[Speaker Shamir] MK Moshe Shamir, I am calling you to order for the third time.

[Begin] As you correctly said, independent negotiations can be held on the two main issues. This is also what we demanded. On this podium today I also want to invite Syria, Jordan and Lebanon--our neighbors who participated in the Baghdad conference--to join the peace process and to open negotiations with Israel. [Words indistinct] where there will be solutions and where we will agree in order to sign a peace treaty between us.

[Sheli MK Uri Avneri] And also the Arab Palestinian nation.

[Speaker Shamir] Members of the Knesset, I request silence.

[Begin] It is obvious that I cannot do other than to make this appeal heard. Egypt cannot, just as Israel cannot and, I must say in all sincerity, just as the United States cannot, force any of these three countries to come to the table of deliberations. They have heard and read our invitation. I want to express the hope that the day will come, in the not too distant future, when they will accept it. None of us can force them to come to the table, and because of this there are, there are indeed, serious problems connected with the peace treaty between us and Egypt.

[MK Toubi] The problems are in your policy. The problem is that you want to maintain the conquest of the Arab Palestinian nation. Until you establish [words indistinct].

[Speaker Shamir] Mr Toubi, I am calling you to order for the third time. MK Wertheimer, I request you not to help me. I request you not to help me. I request silence.

[Begin] Therefore, the problems, which are connected with the peace treaty between us and Egypt are serious ones. We have never played with words or with what is called legalistic definitions, but it is a fact that it is not semantics that are facing us, but substance. We want a significant peace treaty and so we did not agree to any sort of addition which might cancel what was signed--that is, which might cancel those articles in the peace treaty which are, as we see it, its heart, the heart of the peace treaty between us and Egypt.

I hope that, as we decided in general agreement at the time, the peace treaty will stipulate that its existence does not depend on an action or a lack of action by any other side. The same thing applies here: If there is a contradiction between the peace treaty and other treaties that have been signed, then the commitments written down in the peace treaty are the ones which are binding and the ones that will be carried out. Mr President, I hope that on this matter we have been able to find a solution that is fair to all sides and that leaves, in their full significance, these articles, which are the heart of the treaty.

We have security problems. Therefore, after we sign the peace treaty between us and Egypt--as I hope we will--the enmity--as it was defined and expressed at the Baghdad conference--will remain on our eastern and northern fronts. From the aspect of the concentration of equipment, this will be a very serious front for us and we will have to be on our guard. Because of this, the significance of those demands which we have debated and in regard to which we have found a suitable agreement is very great. What is security for us? Mr President, as I said to you the first time I went to your great country as your guest, for us security has one meaning: human life--the lives of people, women and children, in Israel.

[Mr Tawfiq Zayyad] Security for you means conquest.

[Speaker Shamir] MK Zayyad, I ask you to sit in silence. You do not have the right to speak. Please do not help me [said to other members of the Knesset]. I ask you not to help me.

[Begin] Yes, we have learned from experience, both in this generation and in this country. So, under no circumstances or conditions will we agree to put our civilian population in danger of destruction. We will defend it and guard it, for this is our first duty, the duty of the representatives of this people. I am sure that you and your advisers, Mr President, will understand this rule. It involves everybody in Israel. We hate bloodshed and war. We must give genuine security to our people, and it is this that will also guarantee genuine security to our nighbors.

[MK Wilner] Conquest prevents security.

[Speaker Shamir] MK Wilner, you do not have the right to speak. You have no right to speak and [words indistinct]. MK Wilner, I call you to order.

[Likud MK Menahem Savidor] Are you speaking about the conquest of Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia? About the conquest of...

[MK Zayyad] Nabulus, Hebron, let us speak about this. Janin, Tulkarm, Halhul...

[Speaker Shamir] MK Zayyad, I request you to stop and not to interrupt.

[Begin] Peace means full normalization. We want such a peace, which is genuine peace. We will help each other. We will visit each other. The borders will be open. From the political aspect, in our time normalization is expressed by the exchange of ambassadors between the countries that signed the peace treaty. Therefore, we insisted and will continue to insist that, after signing the peace treaty and on the date as determined in accordance with the agreement, the ambassador of Israel will be able to go to Cairo and we will willingly and openheartedly receive Egypt's ambassador in our country.

[MK Moshe Shamir] Why do you not say Jerusalem? What is this: In our country? In Jerusalem! Excuse me, I said this deliberately. All this business is...

[Speaker Shamir] MK Shamir, this is the last time. I am warning you.

[Begin] Correct, we have other problems, serious ones, to be solved. What have we done up to now, Mr President? Not only have we shown a love of peace and a hatred of war, not only have we proved our desire to complete normalization with our neighbors in our lifetime, but we have also shown another trait: great patience in the peace process. We realize that difficulties appear from time to time, and sometimes they are even unexpected ones. We have never despaired. I can promise you, we will never despair even if there are difficulties. We will always make an effort to overcome them because of those same principles I spoke about and on which there are not, nor will there be, any concession. These principles are in our souls.

Therefore, our talks have continued--in Jerusalem, too--and it may be that they will go on until we find a solution to all the problems on the agenda. We will then be able to go to the Knesset and recommend that it approve the text of a peace treaty in the belief that it will bring us genuine peace. We have made a commitment to the Knesset not to sign a peace treaty until the Knesset has debated and authorized it. We will keep this commitment. It is not just a pleasant democratic process. True, a government usually signs an international treaty and then takes it for a posteriori approval by the parliament, but this problem is not a normal one. The situation is abnormal and from this comes our commitment. In accordance with the law of Israel, it is the government itself that authorizes international treaties. We have not acted according to the written law. At certain times and for certain things, this is not what will solve the problems. We acted in accordance with our awareness and so we gave that commitment to the Knesset. Only after the Knesset authorizes the text of the peace treaty--if agreement is achieved on all the matters of the agenda--will we be prepared to sign it in the name of the nation of Israel and in the name of its authorized representatives--the members of this house.

Mr President, the time you have spent with us has been a celebration for our entire nation. No, it is not true that you came to put pressure on us. I can also add that if pressure had been applied, we would have rejected it. But I want to state here: No pressure was put on us. True, we discussed and exchanged views as free people and, as I said, there are things we were able to agree upon and there are also differences of opinion. Therefore, I can say that your visit to our country is a celebration for our entire nation.

Despite the fact that I have been interrupted from both sides, Mr President, I can also state that this house, with all the differences of opinion within it, represents our people and that it is only our people who will elect their authorized representatives. These representatives will behave in this house with all respect, and so we made this commitment to take the peace treaty in advance to the Knesset for its authorization. Only after the Knesset debates it completely and freely and votes on it will we be able to affix our signature.

I am proud of the democracy in Israel, despite the fact that it has to pay the price, as it has in the past and today as well. But here is the proof that it is possible to coordinate [as heard] democracy, that it is possible to use it and that it is possible to believe in it. And this democracy sends a greeting to the great U.S. democracy. We have stood together in various crises and we have overcome them. I fully believe that in the future, too, we will stand together. We heard statements of great importance from you today and we know how to recognize the importance. The friendship between the United States and the State of Israel is true friendship; it is in the heart of the U.S. nation; it is also in the heart of this nation. When you return to your country, Mr President, tell your nation: We have an ally in the Middle East. It maintains a life of freedom. It loves peace. It wants it with all its heart. Its elected representatives have made sacrifices and taken risks for the sake of peace, and they will be faithful to any signature that puts peace in any document. Also tell your great nation, Mr President, that it is true that you--the members of the U.S. nation--have an ally in the Middle East, a free ally but loyal and stable as only a democracy can be. In this spirit... [indistinct shouts from the hall]

[Speaker Shamir] MK 'Atshah, MK Zayyad, stop the argument. MK Zayyad, MK 'Atshah, I request you not to interrupt. MK Toubi, why are you shouting? MK Zayyad, I call you to order.

[Begin] Mr President, tell your nation that the nation of Israel and the U.S. nation--as we believe, you and I--will stand up to all tests for the sake of peace, justice and freedom. [applause]

Peres Speech

TA121313 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1121 GMT 12 Mar 79 TA

[Speech by Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres at special session of the Knesset convened in honor of President Carter--live]

[Test] Mr Speaker, Honorable President of the United States, Honorable President of the State of Israel, distinguished Knesset members, dear guests: It was not long ago that we read a piercing question in a book written by a U.S. politician: why not perform to the best of your ability? Today, Mr President your visit and your speech have given an impressive reply to this question.

We, for our part, welcome you in the land of our fathers, in unified Jerusalem, the eternal capital of Israel. In the words of the Book of Proverbs: "When you walk your step will not be hampered; and if you run, you will not stumble." You are now leading the largest democracy human history has ever known, a democracy which has produced prosperity and remained generous: America, which fought to help other people free themselves from oppressors and those who put shackles on them, without yielding to the temptation to conquer territories which do not belong to it or to control anyone else.

[Partially indistinct interjection about Vietnam]

It is a superpower with the ability to enforce its policy, but which prefers negotiations, even when they involve argument, by offering other nations its glorious achievements in science and technology so that they might improve their lives.

We in independent Israel deeply respect your people, the pioneering spirit that beat in your forefathers--as it did in ours--your religious and ethnic tolerance, your talent for novelty and your vision turned toward the future. We are pleased by the friendship that has continued between us since the day of Israel's revival, through the tests of the wars that we have experienced prior to this hour of peace, which is knocking today on our door.

As in the United States, so we in our country also believe that freedom is realized only in democracy and that a country should be worthy of having its strength founded on its freedom. The past decade, Mr President, has seen great self-criticism in the United States. But there is no point in concealing our respect for this effervescent demonstration of free life. We--who disagree with each other on many issues--are also united in expressing our gratefulness and appreciation for the friendship of the United States.

Mr President, as the State of Israel first opened its eyes, it heard the cannon blasts aimed at annihilating it. We have emerged victors from all those wars, even though we were destined to be their victims. We have learned to become sensitive to our physical security. Moreover, we are also the inheritors and the custodians of the memory of the Jewish holocaust--and not just of our national experience in the State of Israel. We have paid a dear and cruel price to win independence, freedom and security. We have learned that a nation which is not ready to accept sacrifices to attain its fundamental values will lose its freedom and will not achieve quiet.

The peace we seek is not intended to gain an advantage or to circumvent the independence, freedom or security of either our neighbors or ourselves, but to maintain them without bloodshed, without animosity, without sacrifices, without refugees, so that neither Arabs nor Jews nor members of other nations will be forced to live here in fear or in submission.

Wars have left the Middle East an area disrupted by suspicions and fears. We hope to rehabilitate it as a region of freedom, of stability, of cooperation and fruitful mutuality despite the diversity in faiths, beliefs, views.

We do not want to rule another nation. We only want to insure that another people will not threaten our nation. We want to reach a situation in which there will not be a single American mother worried about her son for our sake, not a single Arab mother will have fear in her heart because of us and our own mothers will be able to get up every morning....

[MK Moshe Shamir] This has never happened [that foreign mothers were disturbed because of us]. Tell the truth: the Arabs have always been the ones to attack Israel. We are a country on the defensive. Tell this truth. Why are you concealing it?

[Speaker Shamir] MK Shamir, I am warning you.

[MK Moshe Shamir] We have a right to the territory currently in our hands. It is a result of a defensive war.

[Peres] I am talking about the future, Moshe.

[MK Moshe Shamir] You have forsaken this right.

[Peres] And that our mothers will wake up every morning, feeling secure that there will be no more bereavement and tears. That is why, Mr President, I believe that the message you are taking with you will arouse a positive response in all the parts of this house. Being a democratic society, there are different views among us, but on the issue of peace, one heart beats in us. I am speaking on behalf of the Labor movement, currently in the opposition. We have not accepted all the proposals our Cabinet made at Camp David...

[MK Moshe Shamir] And yet you voted for it. What kind of opposition is this?

[Peres] But nevertheless we voted in favor of the Camp David accords.

[MK Tawfiq Toubi makes an indistinct interjection]

[Speaker Shamir] MK Toubi, I call you to order for the second time. Knesset members, quite please.

[Peres] And yet we voted in favor of the Camp David accords, because peace with errors and vagueness in its articles is preferable to no peace at all.

[MK Me'ir Wilner] Camp David is not peace.

[Speaker Shamir] MK Wilner!

[Peres] We blessed our prime minister's latest visit to Washington with good wishes and we knew that if a compromise was reached--and it is not difficult to criticize a compromise--it might open a door in the negotiations with Egypt which seemed to have been closed. We expressed admiration for the historic visit of the Egyptian president to Jerusalem and followed the millions of Egyptians--a people who know how to bear suffering with proud restraint--who crowded around to follow the dove of peace. The inhabitants of Israel and Egypt know that there is no alternative to peace.

[MK Moshe Shamir] He is misleading and is not describing reality. Let him tell the truth for once.

[Peres] Moshe, your truth is very limited: to only one man. There is no point in elaborating on it at this moment.

[Speaker Shamir] MK Shamir, I am not asking for your advice. Please sit quietly.

[Peres] The inhabitants of Israel and Egypt know that there is no alternative to peace and that a return to this animosity, which caused suffering and death to both nations, is inconceivable and that any withdrawal from peace will never be forgiven; not by the leaders or by the people themselves.

We know that the leaders of Egypt, with whom you have recently talked, are worried about the Palestinian problem which has yet to be solved. It is not only them, but us as well. Both our spiritual heritage and our national interests compel us not to ignore the rights of the Palestinians and...

[MK Moshe Shamir] What rights have the Palestinians?

[Peres] Not to disregard their fate...

[MK Moshe Shamir] What about the right of the people of Israel to Eretz Yisra'el? Remember your teachers! Remember Berl Katzenelson [labor movement theoretician and idealist]. The people of Israel have a right to the entire Eretz Yisra'el.

[Speaker Shamir] MK Biton, MK Shamir...

[MK Moshe Shamir] Say this! The pioneer labor movement is writhing in terrible pain and shame on hearing these remarks!

[Peres] MK Moshe Shamir, in all sincerity: Does the Palestinian have no right? What is there to be ashamed of in saying this? Is he not a human being?

[Indistinct interjections, mentioning Eretz Yisra'el]

[Peres] And not ignore the fate of the refugees in the new immigrants' camp. For we have absorbed 600,000 Jews... [as heard]

[MK Moshe Shamir] Why don't you propose this to Iraq, to Saudi Arabia? Let them give some thought to the Palestinians. They have caused it, this great tragedy. Do we have to pay for this?

[Peres] We are hoping that this peace will be peace with all the Arabs...

[MK Zayyad] [Words indistinct] the mu'ezzin cannot hear him.

[Speaker Shamir] MK Zayyad, I have called you to order once. I am warning you. I am asking you to sit quietly. You will not teach democracy to anyone here.

[Peres] We are striving toward a peace with all the Arabs, including the Palestinians, peace that will bring to them and to us calm, a chance for national expression and self rule; not half peace but, rather, a comprehensive, full peace. In Egypt we have discovered a major partner in solving the disputed issues. For our part, we have made far-reaching concessions to them, including the concession of an area in the Sinai which we feel is very much needed for the defense of our country--all this in order to move toward Egypt's demands.

On the other hand, we have been convinced that the PLO is an organization that has written a manifesto of animosity and even wants to realize it to annihilate Israel.

[MK Uri Avneri] Are you prepared to negotiate with it if it recognizes Israel?

[Peres] MK Avneri, you have toiled over this for many years to no avail. Why do you have to ask me this question? This is an organization which believes that terrorism, not compromise is the strategy of decision. It is a body divided into armed factions...

[MK Zayyad] You do not want to recognize the right of the Arab Palestinian people and hide behind such talk. And you will still sit down with the PLO...

[Speaker Shamir] MK Zayyad, I am warning you.

[MK Wilner] MK Peres, do you not know, it is a fact....

[Speaker Shamir] You do not have permission to speak, you do not have permission to speak.

[MK Wilner] I want to ask a question. MK Peres agreed that I ask...

[Peres] No, I did not agree. You are for a regime where only answers, not questions are possible.

[MK Wilner] If the State of Israel agrees to an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the PLO will recognize the State of Israel. Peres knows this.

[Peres] I did not hear that you are the PLO's representative in this house. This is an organization divided into armed groups whose guns are unsheathed and are competing with each other over rejecting moderation and over solidarity and identification with any grim reaction prevailing in our region. These groups are in contact with a large power that could offer welfare to the residents of the region, but has chosen to contribute tools of destruction for the purpose of destruction. We are addressing our Palestinian neighbors with the words of a wise rabbi and saying that the question we are facing is not whether to be or not to be. We all want to be. The essence of the question is how to live and how not to live. We are then looking for an appropriate partner and a fair solution in order also to reach good understanding with the Palestinians, understanding that will answer two needs: Their aspirations to their own rule as part of the Arab world and our need to defend our country.

The Labor Party has supported and will support a full and fair dialog with Palestinian leaders that will recognize the State of Israel, that will reveal readiness to conduct negotiations on a permanent peace, that will understand that mutual compromise is needed here for the achievement of a just solution. For over 10 years we and over a million Palestinians have lived here side by side. We know they do not want us to rule them. They should also know that we do not want to rule them either. We have learned to appreciate their national uniqueness and I hope they have learned to appreciate our democracy. We want to discuss with them a new future, good neighborhood and security for both them and us. They have the right to participate in determining their own future on condition, of course, that this determination does not disrupt...

[Indistinct interruption]

[Peres] ...not with guns and not with terrorism, on condition that this determination will not disrupt our own future. Just as we admit that their demand for national identity is just, so must they admit that it is not only they who have absolute justice in the region. Our right also exists. We in the Labor Party believe that it is possible to solve this double problem within a Jordanian-Palestinian framework, a framework that will apply to the Jordan's [east] bank, the original half of Eretz Yisra'el and also to the residents of the West Bank who are Jordan's citizens to this very day.

Knesset members, in the past we met with Jordan's leaders. These meetings did not bear the fruit of a signed treaty indeed, but they were not fruitless either. Overt and covert seeds of peace were sown then. The long border dividing us has usually been calm. Bridges are spanning the Jordan and there, to and fro, people, books and products are moving.

[Moshe Shamir] Do not forget the explosives.

[Peres] When Jordan's independence was threatened we did not remain indifferent, and when danger threatened us from Jordan we reacted quickly, but we were also quick to turn over a new leaf. It will be tragic if the present reservation of the Jordanian king about the peace moves turn into a permanent refusal and if, in the wake of this refusal, a third, additional state is established between us. This state will, of necessity, be pervaded with bitterness and uprising and dreaming of conquests both in Jordan and Israel...

[MK Avneri] Why of necessity, why of necessity? Let them have peace, let them have freedom...

[MK Wilner] Let them have stability, security...

[Peres] I admit that my truth is not PRAVDA.... This state will be connected with a superpower that is seeking a foothold for itself, not salvation for others. King Husayn made a declaration about the vitality of peace and his desire for peace. Peace cannot be dictated, but can be missed. If the moves toward peace do not seem right to him he should try to influence them by his participation and not by ignoring the very opportunity. We, Mr President, do not aspire to expand. We aspire to security and independence. The long history of our people is filled with inconceivable suffering. It needs a geographical basis, limited but solid, that does not threaten a man. We cannot return to the 1967 borders because of what happened then and what happened in 1973.

[MK Shamir] Your policy is returning us to the 1947 borders.

[Peres] We need defensible borders, not for ruling the Palestinians but for forestalling and staving off an unexpected storm. It is not the size of the area but its ability to provide us security that is the important and decisive element. In other words, we need the area in order to be able to mobilize our army of citizens for self-defense if the skies of the region suddenly grow dark. It is for this reason, for example, that we populated a narrow strip that had not been populated previously along the Jordan Valley.

[MK Me'ir Pa'il] And you have made a first-rate mistake.

[MK Shamir] You voted for the evacuation of settlements. You will never be forgiven for this. You voted for the evacuation of the settlements that you yourselves set up. You will never be forgiven for this.

[MK Avneri] All of them will be dismantled, all of them.

[Peres] The settlements there, Mr President fulfill the same duty as the ships in the navy of your country, front positions in a stormy sea. The movement I am today honored to represent adheres to a vision of a pioneering, egalitarian, laboring, independent and peace-seeking society.

It has several unprecedented masterpieces to show for itself, all proclaiming the liberty of man and the equality of rights, in the kibbutzim, moshavim, large working communities and development towns. In all these we have carved certain forms of living that may be a good and beneficial example for other interested peoples, especially for those who are still in early stages of development and seek redemption from the ills of the process of their creation. This movement, Mr Speaker of the Knesset and Knesset Members, welcomes the daring visit of the U.S. President. It believes that peace is within reach. Although we are in the opposition and precisely because of being a Labor Movement, we shall courageously support the completion of the peace process that will offer a fair solution to all that are involved in it.

Your feet, Mr President, are standing today on the region of an ancient civilization. These mountains knew the peaks of prophecy as well as the depths of enmity. The enmity should now clear the way for the entrance of peace. We believe that the arid deserts today separating Jews and Arabs can yield to plants and the flow of water, be revived as cultivated fields and connect good neighbors with mutual fertilization and enrichment. We pray that the dangers threatening the region will be replaced by peace and by uncovering new springs of youthful energy and creativity, until all of us, Arabs, Druze, Jews and other peoples, are able to bequeath to our sons after us the beautiful chances of the Middle East: security instead of suspicion, moderation instead of fanaticism, wisdom instead of temperament, and creation instead of destruction.

There is room in this region both for those who are similar and for those who differ in their religion, faith, culture, tongue, tradition and future hopes. They need not give up their uniqueness in order to gain a portion of security and peaceful existence. There is room here for development and improvement, without fear or terror, of the best achievements brought by each group as the tidings of its own specific culture. This is a historic opportunity and let none of us miss it. Do not let the hour drop from our grasp. Each of us should do his best and more in order that the peace mission, Mr President, succeeds and bears fruit.

[MK Shamir] This is not a peace mission. This is a desertion of the State of Israel. [sound of applause]

[Knesset speaker] Thanks to MK Peres.

PRESIDENT CARTER'S VISIT, RELATED ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Ben-Me'ir on Committee Meeting

TA121430 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1319 GMT 12 Mar 79 TA

[MK Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, MAFDAL, interviewed after meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee]

[Text] [IDF commentator, not identified] A few minutes ago a meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee ended here in the Knesset building. President Carter refused to speak with the journalists when he left, but when a journalist asked him, shouting from a distance, whether he plans to leave Israel now, he said: I do not know yet. Now MK Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, the chairman of the MAFDAL Knesset faction and member of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, is here to discuss the meeting.

[Ben-Me'ir] It was a very interesting meeting. Several members of the committee spoke: MK Allon, I myself, MK 'Amit and Halevi and, of course, the chairman. We presented our positions. I presented our position to him, both on our right to Judaea and on the negotiating process. At the end the President gave a very moving speech. He presented his position, the U.S. Government position. He explained his hopes for the treaty, told us several things that As-Sadat had told him and related his feelings that it was certainly possible to come to genuine peace despite all the difficulties.

He understands Israel's problems. He knows how much more important it is for us. He knows he has no control over Israel and he does not want any. He spoke about several of the existing difficulties, and presented his position on them as well as As-Sadat's position. He understands our position and he left the impression that he still wants to see what will happen. The real question, of course, is whether he is leaving or not.

[Commentator] And that is what we are asking you.

[Ben-Me'ir] Yes, that is what I tried to find out from Hamilton Jordan, who was sitting on my left, and from Zbigniew Brzezinski, who was sitting on my right. They continually exchanged notes. I feel that the Americans are conducting a little war of nerves on this issue. For the moment they certainly understand that a postponement of the President's depature by a day presages that he is preparing to end the negotiations and that he will send Vance to Egypt. His depature from the area, of course, would mean the opposite. They do not want to reveal that secret. They are holding the cards quite close, as we say. At this moment, at any rate, what is clear is that the President has already postponed his depature until 1800-1930.

[Correspondent] Did he tell you what will happen with the secretary of state?

[Ben-Me'ir] No, he did not tell us about that, and his personnel were also what is called in English tight-lipped and did not want to say a word. I understand that he is, at this moment, meeting with Begin, Vance and Dayan. They said those talks would determine whether he will send Vance to Cairo and wait here to finish the matter. I assume that we will really know this within the next few hours. There is certainly development here and also a bit of a war of nerves.

[Correspondent] Is it your impression that the signing of the treaty is close, or are the problems still difficult, separating us from a treaty?

[Ben-Me'ir] The problems have decreased, that is clear. It appears to me that they have now decreased to two problems, or maybe one problem; but that problem, which I cannot reveal, is certainly very important both for us and apparently for the Egyptians and so it is a hard nut.

[Correspondent] Do you mean the problem of linkage?

[Ben-Me'ir] Not exactly. I mean the problem of Gaza and the Egyptians' connection with that issue. I cannot say more than that. It is an important problem. Everyone can understand why.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much, Mk Yehuda Ben-Me'ir.

Peres on Knesset Committee

TA121449 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1336 GMT 12 Mar 79 TA

[Interview with Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres by unidentified correspondent at the Knesset in Jerusalem following meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee with President Carter--live]

[Text] [Question] Mr Peres, what can you say about President Carter's remarks to the members of the committee?

[Answer] You know that we are not accustomed to saying what took place in the committee. To my regret I cannot talk about this.

[Question] Without going into substance, did he sound optimistic?

[Answer] It is very hard for me to judge. I can only say that he sounded very sincere. He was certainly persuasive in his remarks. In fact, without touching upon President Carter's remarks, the American position, dear friends, what do you want of our lives? For our part, we did not make proposals; there are Egyptian proposals; there are Israeli proposals. Those things that are acceptable to both sides are, in fact, also acceptable to us.

[Question] In the wake of the report you received from the President and of the latest political developments, can you say that we are closer to signing a peace treaty with Egypt?

[Answer] In my opinion, yes. We have overcome some barriers. There might still be two or three left, but in my assessment there has been progress. I also found that Carter's speech to the Knesset was very warm from the Israeli point of view.

[Question] We will go back to the Knesset session soon, but as for the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee meeting, do you believe that this progress means a signing within a few hours, a few days?

[Answer] I am not prepared to make a guess. I do not know. I do not think that it is a matter of hours or even days. I am not sure.

[Question] Mr Peres, did President Carter react to what happened in the Knesset plenum, when he met with you afterwards?

[Answer] Not to me. He made a remark about my speech but he did not talk about the other things.

[Question] What did he say about your speech?

[Answer] Let's say that he said good things.

[Question] He said good things? To you personally?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Let's go back to the Knesset session. You made remarks which appeared to be a deviation from the traditional position of the Labor Party toward the Palestinians. Are you prepared to elaborate and tell us if you do not reject outright the possibility of negotiations with the PLO if the PLO recognizes the right of the State of Israel to exist?

[Answer] No, my remarks cannot be interpreted in that manner. I explicitly came out against the PLO, and I explained why there was no chance of conducting negotiations with the PLO, both because of its positions and charter, its deeds--that is its terror--and because of its structure--that is the fact that it is split up into many armed branches without any discipline between them--and because of its ties with a major power and, in fact, because of intentions toward Jordan and Israel.

[Question] Do I understand from your remarks that if the PLO changes its ideology it could be an interlocutor?

[Answer] In my opinion, that is a hypothetical question. It has been pointlessly asked thousands of times.

I'll tell you simply, if the PLO changes its views it will cease to be the PLO and it will be like other Palestinians.

[Question] And then we will be able to talk with it?

[Answer] I see no chance of this. This is a hypothetical question. I do not want to give the wrong impression. I do not believe in this.

[Question] If this is the case, who are the Palestinian representatives with whom we can and should speak?

[Answer] There are certainly some representatives in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza--simply put, the leaders of these places, there are some in Jordan as well, there is an abundance of such leaders with whom, in my opinion, we can sit down and talk shop.

[Question] Mr Peres, following your speech, we saw from our correspondents' box that at least one Cabinet minister went up to you and complained about your remarks. Did you hear criticism from government circles about your speech?

[Answer] No. I am sorry but no one complained. A minister came up to me and said that the speech was very good. That is all.

[Question] And you heard no criticism from government circles for having, in your moderate remarks about the Palestinians, disrupted the negotiations, as it were?

[Answer] No, I did not hear any such thing. On the contrary, I said that we support the government's position even though we do not agree with its plans. I think that from this point of view the speech emphasized what unites the Knesset and what characterizes the special path of the Labor movement and the Alinement.

[Question] In general, are you happy with the character of the ceremonial Knesset session with President Carter?

[Answer] No. The truth of the matter is that I think that the disturbances were exaggerated. There are things that should be done with good manners. I can understand interjections here and there. After all there is no point in hiding the fact that opinions are divided among us, but everything should have a proper form. I certainly did not enjoy the spectacle.

[Question] Mr Peres, it is possible that the government will need the votes from your faction--the main opposition faction--if it submits the agreement to the Knesset for endorsement. How will you vote?

[Answer] We will see what the agreement includes. However, our positions have been and remain that we support an agreement with Egypt. We reject autonomy. We will try in our vote to express this double position.

[Question] Does this mean that you will demand that the issue be split, that there be two votes.

[Answer] I do not know what will be submitted for the vote. Therefore, I can speak neither of splitting the issues up--there might be two proposals which are not contradictory--there are very many parliamentary possibilities and there is no point in making calculations at this juncture.

[Question] However, can it be said that if approval of the agreement depends on you--the Alinement faction--will you allow the agreement to slip through the fingers?

[Answer] We will see what the agreement is.

[Question] Don't you know what the agreement will be?

[Answer] I do not know yet what parliamentary form the agreement will adopt when it is submitted to the Knesset. It can be submitted in many different forms. Therefore, the manner in which the government presents the agreement will decide.

Cabinet Session

TA121434 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1423 GMT 12 Mar 79 TA

[Text] The Cabinet session ended a few minutes ago and at its conclusion Prime Minister Menahem Begin made the following statement:

[Begin recording] After the Knesset session we convened for two separate consultations: the Israeli delegation and the American delegation. We have completed our consultations and we proposed to the American delegation that we have a joint meeting at 1645 at the prime minister's office. [sentence indistinct] [end recording]

Further Details

TA121540 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 12 Mar 79 TA

[Text] The Cabinet meeting held in the Knesset ended and a meeting between the Israeli ministerial team and the U.S. delegation, without President Carter, has now begun in the prime minister's office. The prime minister told our correspondent that to date we have not heard reactions from Egypt to Israel's proposals, but it is expected that the reaction will be received in the meeting with the U.S. delegation. Our correspondents say that future moves will apparently be decided in this meeting, including whether President Carter remains in Jerusalem and Secretary Vance leaves for Cairo. The U.S. President's adviser, Hamilton Jordan, said that the gaps were narrowed on several points, but the continuation depends on the Cabinet decisions. During the last hour the Americans held consultations in the King David Hotel and it was reported that Defense Minister Weizman participated in the talks.

Personages from both delegations told our correspondent Yo'el Nir that one of the points being discussed is the Egyptian demand for some presence in the Gaza Strip such as the presence of liaison officers.

Parallel to the discussions being held, an Israeli ministerial team is preparing a document containing Israel's proposals to an Israeli-U.S. agreement. The agreement will contain details of the commitments the United States will undertake on the matters of oil supply and economic and military aid.

In the Cabinet meeting at noon several ministers expressed indignation about the pressure the cabinet is under with meetings and consultations following one another without respite. According to them, the heavy schedule of events presses the Cabinet to make decisions under conditions of psychological pressure while President as-Sadat is calmly sitting in Cairo and watching things from afar.

Dayan, Vance Statements

TA121814 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1645 GMT 12 Mar 79 TA

[Statements by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, in English on leaving meeting at prime minister's office in Jerusalem--live]

[Text] [Vance] Good evening. We have just finished another discussion with members of the Cabinet and the prime minister. I'll be going back now to report to President Carter and then we'll be issuing a statement later this evening. That's all I have got to say at this time.

[Dayan] I just want to thank the secretary and his colleagues for this session and the previous ones and we are still hoping that tonight we might even have further discussion and a big discussion is really [word indistinct] with some progress which is a good thing. Thank you very much.

[Vance] Let me say I also want to express my deep appreciation to all of the members of the Israeli Cabinet who have been working with us and who worked all through the night last night. Most appreciative. Thank you.

Begin Remarks After Meeting

TA121749 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1655 GMT 12 Mar 79 TA

[Remarks by Prime Minister Begin in Hebrew and English to reporters after meeting with U.S. delegation at prime minister's office in Jerusalem--live]

[Text] [Begin--in English] First in Hebrew and then I will speak to you in English.

[Begin--in Hebrew] Well, ladies and gentlemen, I can judge from my knowledge of the facts and recognition of the truth, that since the U.S. President's arrival in our country and since we started the important talks about the problems connected with the peace process, we have made considerable progress. Indeed, several problems remain for further discussions and solution, but the progress is thorough and allows us to hope that in the continuation of the negotiations, which is sure to happen, we will be able to reach an agreement that will serve as a basis for the possibility of signing the peace treaty.

I want to express my deep gratitude to the U.S. President, the secretary of state, the secretary of defense and all their advisers for the effort they have invested since Saturday night until this very moment. As you know, we have also made some efforts. We sat up all night long; we worked all day long up until this moment. Now, of course, we can say that some rest is needed, and therefore I am going home. Toward the end of the talks we submitted a draft of a joint statement to the U.S. delegation. The secretary will consult with the President about the final contents of this joint statement, noting the progress that has been made and also that several problems still remain to be solved.

[Shalom Qital] How will the talks be continued so that these problems are solved?

[Begin] On all questions regarding the continuation you will have to refer to the U.S. delegation. Run to the King David Hotel. I will tell you the truth: At the moment I do not know. I heard various proposals and views from the secretary of state. He himself could not tell me with certainty what will happen in the course of the coming hours or tomorrow.

However, I assume that within a short period, after the Americans at the King David Hotel hold consultations, we will know when the trip will be, where to, who will leave and so on. I am not authorized to say anything in the name of the U.S. delegation and the truth is that I cannot tell you anything for certain. Therefore, I am bidding you farewell now. We will certainly see each other again. We have finished 24 hours of concentrated work. It was very good work. I want to thank all the Cabinet members, the members of the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs, our dear colleagues and advisers--Dan [Patir] and Shlomo [Naqdimon]--they have all done extraordinarily good work and we are grateful to them. I also want to thank the officials of the office here who have been with us day and night. That was unusual work and I want to express gratitude to everyone.

[Begin--in English] Now, ladies and gentlemen of the press, I can say and in complete truthfulness, that since the President of the United States arrived in our country Saturday night, we made great progress in solving the outstanding problems connected with the peace-making process and the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. Several problems are now being left still outstanding which will be, as I believe, negotiated continuously until we find a solution for them. I do believe that such a solution can be found, and then, if this is the case, we may have the opportunity to reach an agreement which will serve as the basis for the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. I want to express tonight my deep gratitude and that of my colleagues to the President, to the secretary of state, to the secretary of defense and all their advisers for their tremendous contribution in our talks toward the achievements we already have. Now, my dear friends, I have to say goodbye or au revoir, for surely we will meet each other. But if you want to know about the further steps you must rush to the King David Hotel and put the questions to the American delegation--not because I evade any issue, but I just don't know. There are several possibilities about which the secretary of state talked with me privately--of course a private talk cannot be divulged--and the American delegation during the next few hours will know exactly what decisions the President took and what will happen at the next stage. What I can say, as I underlined already, real progress was made and I am very happy about it. Thank you very much.

Dan Patir Briefing

TA122004 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1835 GMT 12 Mar 79 TA

[Dan Patir, the prime minister's adviser on press affairs and communications, briefs the press in Hebrew and English at the Jerusalem theater--live]

[Text] [Patir--in Hebrew] I am beginning the briefing today with an urgent announcement to all who are interested: At 2110 the U.S. President, Mr Carter, will visit the Shrine of the Book in Israel's museum. All those interested in joining a (?pool) are requested to go to the government press office at the entrance and this will be organized.

[Patir--in English] Permit me to start with a short urgent message in English: The President of the United States is going shortly to pay a visit to the Hall of the Book at the Israel museum. Whoever is interested to join a pool is kindly requested to register and join the pool which is going out from the counter of the government press office outside.

[Patir--in Hebrew] I will describe to you the afternoon's events connected with the U.S. President's activities.

At 1645 a working session was held in the prime minister's office by the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs headed by the prime minister and senior officials of the U.S. delegation headed by Secretary of State Vance and the U.S. President's adviser on national security, Brzezinski. The talk lasted about 1 and 3/4 hours and revolved around the latest proposals the U.S. delegation brought from Egypt and Israel's decisions made early this morning.

Further activity this evening: At 2130 this evening Foreign Minister Dayan and Secretary of State Vance will meet at Mr Vance's hotel, the King David Hotel. At approximately 1930 President Carter and the prime minister held a long telephone conversation.

The U.S. President and the Israeli prime minister will meet tomorrow morning for breakfast at the King David Hotel. This will be a working meal with both couples, the Begins and Carters, meeting at the King David Hotel where the U.S. President's suite is located. Later, the U.S. President and the prime minister will use the breakfast as a working talk. Mrs Carter and Mrs Begin will have a separate meal and talk. As for the U.S. President's departure from Israel: the assumed hour is tomorrow at noon. So far on the announcement in Hebrew, if there are any question in Hebrew I am prepared to answer before I shift into English.

[Indistinct question by unidentified correspondent]

[Patir] I did not hear of any trip of his [Vance] and therefore I do not know what delay you are talking about. We do not know of his departure plans so we do not know about any delay in the trip.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Patri, will a joint statement be issued?

[Patir] There is a good chance that a joint statement will be released. At the end of the working session held in the prime minister's office today, as I mentioned, between the Israeli delegation headed by the prime minister and the U.S. delegation led by the secretary of state, an initial draft of a joint statement was proposed. The contents of the statement are now being discussed between the two delegations. There is room for the belief that a joint statement will be issued.

[Unidentified correspondent] Will Secretary of State Vance remain here or travel to Cairo?

[Patri] We do not have any information on the secretary of state's movements. Such questions shoud be referred to the secretary of state. As far as we know, the U.S. secretary of state is here and will be here tomorrow.

[Unidentified correspondent] Was full agreement reached in the talks held in the afternoon about one of the articles being discussed?

[Patir] I am not referring to this or that talk or session. I can say this evening, after summing up a day of talks and contacts, that considerable progress has been made on several issues and contacts are still being held on others; in other words, there are still issues to which a solution has not been found. However, the contacts continue, the talks continue and the process should be viewed as a continuous one. Yes, please.

[Indistinct question by unidentified correspondent]

[Patir] I will not go into details. However, it is on the questions on which there had been disagreements up until the last days.

[Unidentified correspondent] Without referring to a specific talk, summing up today's talks, is it possible to say that President Carter will leave Israel without there being any chance of signing the peace treaty? Is it possible to say that there will be a suspension or that an additional stage of the negotiations will begin only after a certain time out following the President's departure from Israel?

[Patir] I understand that the questions are based on assumptions. Well, I will not go into hypotheses. I did not know of any expectation in advance that a treaty would be signed, either yesterday or today. There was no such timetable. Efforts were made in the course of the visit to reach maximum understanding. These efforts succeeded to a large extent. They are still continuing. At the moment no time out can be seen in the offing. The process can be viewed as a continuous one.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Patir, when the prime minister returned from the United States he estimated that a peace treaty would be signed within weeks. Is this estimate valid now too?

[Patir] Yes.

[Unidentified correspondent] Will it be the Egyptians who will be required to make decisions in the next stage of the negotiations?

[Patir] I guess this is true. Yes, please.

[Indistinct question by unidentified correspondent]

[Patir] I hear that you assume that President Carter's departure tomorrow is a result of movement. I cannot share your assumption at the moment. I cannot say whether it is so or otherwise. President Carter found it the right thing to remain until tomorrow at noon. Such an honorable and desirable guest--it is our pleasure to be his host as long as he wishes. As for the contents of the talks, I have said I am not going into details. I said the process and clarifications are continuing. The gap regarding some positions was narrowed. There were agreements on several issues. There are still issues on which agreement should be reached.

[Indistinct question by unidentified correspondent]

[Patir] The visit is not one of direct negotiations between Israel and Egypt. The visit is that of the U.S. President in Israel. I assume that to the extent that contacts were held, the contacts were between the United States and Egypt.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Patir, are the conclusions, the decisions made by the Israeli Cabinet known to Egypt? Has a reaction to them been received from Egypt?

[Patir] I cannot give you an answer to the second question. The answer to the first question is: That is the assumption.

[Unidentified correspondent] Is this only an assumption?

[Patir] Only an assumption. The Israeli Cabinet's decisions were transmitted to the U.S. delegation. The assumption is that their contents were transmitted to Egypt's attention.

[Unidentified correspondent] And the points still remaining in dispute between Israel and Egypt, are they weighty and substantive points that may delay or prevent the signing of a peace treaty if they are not solved?

[Patir] I suggest that you ask your questions in an orderly manner at least. There are certainly still questions on which no agreement was reached and they are weighty questions. Therefore the negotiations or contacts continue. If these issues were not weighty and serious I assume that the contacts would have ended long ago. As we said yesterday, the day before yesterday and today, there are surely serious bones of contention which Israel considers weighty.

[Indistinct question by unidentified correspondent]

[Patir] I will not go into detail, just as I have not during the last 2 days. Settle for what I said: that we could hear from the Americans the Egyptians' reactions to the U.S. proposals handed to Israel at the beginning of last week and approved by the Israeli Cabinet. The Israeli Cabinet, it should be remembered, expected Egypt to follow it.

[Patir--in English] I suggest that we conclude the Hebrew questions and I will turn to English with your permission.

[At this point live coverage of the press conference ends]

IDF Radio on Talks

TA122257 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 2145 GMT 12 Mar 79 TA

[Text] A joint Israeli-U.S. statement is expected tomorrow morning at the conclusion of President Carter's visit to Israel. Let us open with the survey by our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi:

In today's talks some significant progress was made, but in the meantime no full agreement exists regarding any of the five disputed clauses. On two clauses there are formulas which require the Egyptians' agreement. These are the two paragraphs of Article VI dealing with the treaty's priority and its independence of other external documents. For these paragraphs, accompanying letters were formulated and they may be accepted by Cairo. On one issue--the joint letter dealing with establishment of autonomy--that was discussed in a considerable number of the talks, a compromise was reached according to which Israel agrees to separate the establishment of autonomy in the Gaza Strip and the establishment of autonomy in Judaea and Samaria. It seems that different target dates were set for the conclusion of the negotiations and holding elections for autonomy in these two regions. On another issue Israel totally rejects an Egyptian demand. The demand in question is that of putting off the exchange of ambassadors. President Carter said he received a promise from President as-Sadat that the demand will be cancelled if agreement is reached on the other issues.

Regarding the fifth issue--the supply of Egyptian oil to Israel--Jerusalem submitted a counterproposal that Egypt will be bound to a multi-year treaty to supply all the oil produced in the Sinai fields to Israel at market prices. As far as is known, the Americans offered guarantees to Israel instead of the Egyptian commitment, but the offer was rejected. This is the state of things now with regard to the five bones of contention.

It seems that the Israeli proposals were already transmitted to the Egyptians by the U.S. team. President Carter and his team will arrive in Cairo tomorrow to hear the Egyptian answer to these proposals. It will then become clear if the signing of the peace treaty is near. The prime minister's adviser on press affairs and communications, Dan Patir, said today that the view of the prime minister upon his return from the United States that the treaty would be signed within a few weeks is still valid. However, according to him, this depends on the Egyptian decisions.

Patir Interview at Airport

TA131101 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1021 GMT 13 Mar 79 TA

[Interview with prime minister's Adviser for Communications Affairs Dan Patir by Ehud Gundar at Ben-Gurion Airport--live]

[Text] [Question] Dan Patir, can you summarize the talks with President Carter, now that he is on his way here?

[Answer] First, the superficial summary of the facts is that the plan has gone according to schedule, that is, departure today as scheduled. As it has been reported to us, the U.S. President will depart for Cairo for a brief landing there and then continue to Washington. I can confirm at this point that there is no truth to rumors that the President intends to return to Israel or that a member of his delegation is scheduled to return here. I do not rule out the possibility that the need may arise for the U.S. side to convey things to us on a diplomatic or personal level. However, now, in this talk before the beginning of the ceremony, the intention of the entire U.S. delegation is to continue directly to Washington via Cairo.

[Question] Is there any estimation of the period of time President Carter will be spending in Cairo?

[Answer] As it has been reported to me by my American colleagues, it is a matter of a short time, of hours, without leaving the airport. Everything will be at the airport.

[Question] Dan Patir, it is the custom that such visits are summarized by an official announcement, by a joint communique. Is such a communique expected?

[Answer] If there is enough time, a joint communique will be issued. Both parties worked, among other things, on the preparation of an agreed draft and I don't see any reason--on the aspects of substance and content--that a communique will not be agreed upon. Simply the sides have been hesitant to issue a final summary and I hope it will be done here. I want to correct the announcement made by the IDF Radio about an hour ago that the fact that a press conference was not held means that the differences of opinion between the two sides are so serious that a press conference cannot be held. First, a press conference was not included in the official plan from the beginning. We considered this possibility in case the two sides could have worked it into the time schedule. Second, a press conference was not scheduled and thus it was not called off. Today we discussed including a press conference in the new schedule. However, it appears that the American party is not enthusiastic about the idea for its own understandable reasons.

The explanation we received is: President Carter is going to Cairo, he will hold talks with As-Sadat and he would not want to hold a public press conference containing substantial statements before holding an additional talk with President as-Sadat. I repeat: there is no crisis nor are there unbridgeable differences of opinion. There is no room for the belief that the lack of a press conference reflects these negative phenomena. This is not so. Concerning events at the airport: The host and the guest, to be more precise, President Carter and the prime minister, will make farewell statements here within a few minutes.

[Question] And you do not regard the absence of a communique--if a joint communique is not published--as an indication of some sort of crisis?

[Answer] Definitely not. I think that the statements to be made by the President and the prime minister will strengthen the assumption that there is no crisis.

[Question] Dan Patir, I thank you very much. I return the transmission to the IDF Radio studio.

Begin Speech at Airport

TA131140 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 13 Mar 79 TA

[Begin speech in reply to Carter speech at Ben-Gurion Airport on Carter's departure for Cairo--live]

[Text] Mr President of the United States, Mr President of the State of Israel, ladies and gentlemen: On the arrival of the President, our honored guest, our own president said to him: Welcome on your arrival. Today I say to the President of the United States: May you be blessed on your departure. You came to us and you worked for the advancement of peace. You succeeded, Mr President. We have advanced in the peace process. It is true that problems remain which have not yet been solved and now, of course, Egypt will be asked to give its answer. We have made every possible effort to help you in your mission of peace. We are grateful to you and to your wife for having honored us by this visit, which will undoubtedly be unforgettable for you, for us and for our two nations. On your departure for Egypt to continue the peace mission, we wish you, from the depths of our hearts, full success.

[Begin switches to English] Mr President of the United States, Mr President of the State of Israel, ladies and gentlemen: We take leave of you, Mr President, on behalf of the government and the people of Israel. On behalf of them I wish to express our gratitude, my wife and myself and all my colleagues in the Cabinet, that you honored us with your visit, you and your gracious lady, the secretary of state and the secretary of defense and your other advisers. Undoubtedly those 3 days of your visit to Israel were 3 hectic days and there were also 3 white nights, but they are memorable days. I believe they will be unforgettable. Mr President, you came on the highest mission in humanity, for peace, and you have succeeded. We made real progress in the peace-making process. Now, of course, it is the turn of Egypt to give its reply. Nobody can deny that we worked as expeditiously as humanly possible and therefore we worked day and night and we are not tired, because of the elation in our hearts that we did a good job in the service of peace. Mr President, may I say, respectfully, that you can leave this country with satisfaction.

We are happy that we could have helped you to the best of our ability.

When you embark on your journey and mission to Egypt, we wish you Godspeed and when you come back home, may I again ask you, tell the Great American people that here is a free nation which loves and respects your great country, your people and it is grateful for their friendship and cherishes your personal friendship for Israel, which is a treasure in our time. So, Mr President, now we shall wish you all the success in Egypt and we shall guard our friendship, between America and Israel, forever.

JERUSALEM POST: EARLY SIGNING OF PEACE TREATY DOUBTFUL

TA120631 Jerusalem POST in English 12 Mar 79 p 1 TA

[By Sarah Honig, POST political reporter]

[Text] Tel Aviv--New Egyptian demands on the autonomy question--more far-reaching and divergent from the Camp David accord than any which preceded them--have put the early signing of a peace treaty in doubt, the Jerusalem POST has learned.

These new demands, relayed by visiting U.S. President Jimmy Carter, will make an agreement with Egypt seem unattainable at present, informed sources told the Jerusalem POST.

The consensus in Jerusalem seems to be that "things are not proceeding in the right direction" and that the situation appears bleak as far as immediate peace prospects are concerned.

The POST was told President Carter did not deny that the new Egyptian stand constitutes a significant deviation from the Camp David agreement. However, he contended that As-Sadat has no choice, given his isolation in the Arab world.

The gloomy prognosis had a cooling effect on the more hawkish groups within the various political parties, who had demanded that ratification of a treaty be preceded by the formulation of a clear policy on West Bank/Gaza autonomy.

Education Minister Zevulun Hammer (NRP), for example, has decided there is no point in pressing the issue at this time, given As-Sadat's apparently increasingly intransigent autonomy position. Hammer was earlier reported as insisting that a clear-cut autonomy policy be a precondition for his party's support.

Labour's right had demanded that their party's support for a peace pact be contingent upon government adoption of their autonomy position paper. The recently adopted paper largely parallels the Allon plan, and demands full Israeli control in the Jordan Valley, the 'Ezyon bloc and the southern Gaza Strip.

A National Religious Party Autonomy Committee meeting concluded yesterday with a demand for a government decision on the issue. Two draft position papers were put before the committee, both of which stress that autonomy must apply only to people and not to territories. The more moderate of the two was drafted by Hammer and NRP Knesset faction chairman Dr Yehuda Ben-Me'ir; the other was presented by party firebrand Rabbi Hayim Druckman.

However, NRP spokesman Sha'ul Shiff told the POST yesterday that no difficulties are expected in reconciling the two drafts. He added that yesterday's brief session had already indicated a wide consensus which would leave the IDF in control, permit further Jewish settlement and protect Israel against a cutoff from vital water sources.

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS, INCIDENTS OF 12 MARCH

Warning on I.D. Cards

LD121232 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The propaganda office of Imam Khomeyni has asked the people to refuse to hand over their identity cards to unauthorized persons. The complete text of the announcement is: In the name of Almighty God: There have been reports that a number of profiteers have been collecting identity cards from people in cities and villages under various pretexts, such as for registration in the Islamic republican party or for voting purposes, or on behalf of the Islamic Revolutionary Committee. It is necessary that all individuals and groups of people throughout the country and all responsible individuals, while reminding the people to ask everyone to identify these antirevolutionary persons to the committee, should refrain from giving their identity cards to them.

East Azarbayjan Appropriation

LD121228 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Mar 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS report, the governor general of East Azarbayjan has sent a telegram to Prime Minister Bazargan asking him to speed up the allocation and transfer of 5 billion rials, the province's appropriation, so that steps can be taken to promote industrial activities and solve labor problems in the province, particularly in Tabriz.

Gonbad-e Kavus Committee

LD121230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch, the Provisional Revolutionary Islamic Committee of Gonbad-e Kavus has issued a statement strongly denying rumors concerning the death of one person and the closure of primary schools, high schools and government departments in Bandar Turkman--formerly Bandar Shah. According to the statement, all schools and government departments are open. Meanwhile, the committee called on all civil servants and pupils to return to their offices and schools.

Government Ban on Meat

LD121221 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] Following a pronouncement by the leader of the Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni, on frozen meat, the government has issued instructions to stop distribution of meat not prepared in accordance with Islamic standards. According to a memorandum issued by the office of the prime minister today, delegations composed of religious officials and supervisors will soon leave for meat exporting countries.

No Change in Tax Laws

LD121222 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] In a circular to all affiliated departments of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, Minister 'Ali Ardalan announced that no change has taken place with regard to tax laws and regulations, and that all the relevant regulations remain in force.

Tehran Hospitals

LD121232 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] A spokesman for the Ministry of Health has announced that, taking into consideration the emphasis and confirmation of the leader of Iran's Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni, concerning assistance to those revolutionaries who have been injured, the Ministry of Health has reserved five hospitals for the purpose of treating and rehabilitating these wounded by bullets. These hospitals are: The Enqelab Hospital; Hospital No 2 located on the old Karaj Road; the medical center on Jaleh Avenue; Shafa-Yahyasiyan Hospital on Jaleh Avenue; and Sorkh-e Hesar Hospital on the old Ab-E Ali Road.

Foundation for Poor

LD121220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Following an order issued by Imam Khomeyni concerning the confiscation of movable and immovable property belonging to the Pahlavi family as well as the ruling circles of the former regime, and the allocation of such property for the benefit and welfare of the poor and deprived, the Islamic Revolutionary Council has taken steps to create an institution called the "Foundation for the Defenseless." The foundation's task is to identify and confiscate said property, whether estate or bank deposits or cash, and create housing for the poor. The headquarters of the foundation is at present at the corner of Pahlavi and Pasteur streets.

'Cleanup Day' in Tehran

LD121346 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1205 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Dear listeners: As you are aware, this coming Friday, 16 March, has been declared cleanup day for the city of Tehran. We have an announcement in this regard from the municipality of Tehran, to which we would like to draw your attention:

It was your hands, with clenched fists, that shook the palace of tyranny. It was your powerful hands that took up arms and poured the fire of anger upon the forces of dictatorship. And it was those very same hands that took brooms to clean up the streets and avenues. You were the ones who at all times displayed your revolutionary maturity. You showed that your goal is to create a healthy society, a society based on cooperation and the creation of a clean environment. You succeeded through your cooperation to expel the demons. It will be through your participation that the leftover ruins of the so-called great civilization must be reconstructed. And it will be through your assistance that the city of angels must be founded. It is now these hands that should join together to change the face of our city and to undertake the cleaning up of streets, avenues and walls.

We are announcing Friday, 16 March, as cleanup day. In addition to the fact that we want to clean up our city, with your help and assistance, we also want to keep our spirit of cooperation and revolution alive forever, and once again show the world that if we were united in chasing away the enemy, we are also united in rebuilding our new society and want to rehabilitate the welfare of our country. Therefore, this endeavor will begin at 0800 on Friday.

Abadan Radio on U.S. Policy

JN130731 Abadan International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Mar 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Undoubtedly U.S. calculations were greatly in error in evaluating and understanding the Muslim revolution of the Iranian people. At the revolution's inception in the beginning of 1978, the U.S. administration relied on the CIA, which did not report any serious threat to U.S. interests in Iran.

The United States considered the Iranian events as merely chaotic moves [words indistinct] and believed that SAVAK and the army could restore the situation to normal. After the 'Id al-Fitr celebrations, the U.S. administration considered the situation as very annoying and thought it should order a stop to the uprising. Martial law was declared in 12 Iranian cities. The massacres of black Friday were perpetrated and supervised by the shah himself from a helicopter in Martyrs Square, the massacre area.

The United States belatedly discovered that the popular movement was serious and that the revolution was real, and was close to overthrowing the regime and threatening U.S. interests in the region. White House circles began a serious effort to protect their imperialist interests and repress the rebelling masses. Brzezinski, U.S. presidential adviser on national security, was of the opinion that a military solution was necessary, as was the case in Indonesia. He expounded the theory of giving the shah unlimited support and stifling the revolution by force even if millions of Iranians were killed. Andrew Young, U.S. representative at the United Nations, believed the Iranian people should be given some freedom [words indistinct] and that the shah should offer some concessions by giving the masses temporary, partial gains to neutralize the revolutionary zeal and destroy its slogans.

Brzezinski finally succeeded and convinced Carter of his opinion. Brzezinski contacted the shah by telephone on 2 November 1978 and talked to him for 5 hours, during which he informed him of the U.S. view. He told the shah that the situation must be decided militarily, no matter what the cost.

U.S. calculations failed in the past. The new U.S. calculations and the calculations of the forces which are hostile to the revolution--forces that are attempting a regrouping to launch an offensive against the revolution--will surely fail and meet with a fate worse than previously.

Women's Demonstration

ID121812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Mar 79 ID

[Text] At about 1700 today, a number of women, who were protected by a group of men, assembled in front of Kiyaban-e Jam-e Jam and staged demonstrations, shouting slogans against the legal provisional government and the supervisor of the voice and profile of the Islamic revolution of Iran. After about 45 minutes of clashes and even verbal conflicts between the demonstrators and opponents, the security officials intervened. Since they had the intention of entering Jam-e Jam under the pretext of talking to the supervisor of the voice and profile of Iran, and did not believe that the latter was not present in the organization at the time, five representatives of the demonstrators were ushered into the Jam-e Jam building and held talks with the directors.

At this time, the Iranian (?Chevrolet) automobile belonging to the prime minister, carrying the supervisor of the voice and profile of Iran, arrived in Kiyaban-e Jam-e Jam and was suddenly attacked by the demonstrators. During this attack, the automobile was damaged at the front, rear and even on top. Besides these acts and insults by the demonstrators, one of the women fired one shot from inside her handbag, but the type of weapon and the target it hit were not identified. At the same time, another woman attacked with a knife one of the personnel of the National Islamic Iranian Air Force, who have the duty of guarding the television station day and night, but fortunately he was not hurt. In order to prevent any subsequent adverse incidents, four shots were fired in the air, after which the demonstrators were dispersed and left the site in two blue buses.

Arms, Ammunition in Ahvaz

JN122008 Abadan International Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Mar 79 JN

[Text] The guards of the Islamic revolution in Ahvaz have discovered 15 weapons and 400 rounds of ammunition in a village between (Kisingar) and Hamidiyeh. After a clash in the village, seven men armed with smuggled weapons were arrested and handed over to the Imam committee in Ahvaz. Earlier, five weapons and a quantity of ammunition were discovered between Ahvaz and [name indistinct].

New Provincial Governors

LD121820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The following appointments were announced today: Mohammad Mehdi Abbasi, governor general of Western Azarbayjan; Mansour Reza'i, governor of the city of Karaj; Mohammed Rez Olum, governor of Khorramshahr; Kazem Karbasi, governor of the city of Ramhormoz; Iraj Mehrnoosh, governor of Dezful; and Dr Mohammad Qoli-Mohammadi, deputy minister for financial affairs of the Ministry of the Interior.

Working Women's Rights

LD121822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Daryush Foruhar, minister of labor and social affairs, announced today that working women in working conditions will be entitled to the same working rights and privileges as men, and under these conditions there is no difference between men and women workers. The minister of labor added that women workers, like their working brothers, can freely participate in the election of their labor representatives and labor unions, and can benefit and participate in electing and in being elected.

Overseas Troops To Return

LD121938 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] For the information of the friends and relatives of all those who were posted by the army of the previous regime to Oman, southern Lebanon and the Golan Heights, the following announcement was issued by the General Staff of the National Islamic Iranian Army:

During the past few days, a delegation of special officers was sent in order to supervise the evacuation of soldiers from Oman to Rezaiyeh. Necessary measures have been taken for the evacuation of the existing arms in the locality by sea and air, and they will soon reach the beloved homeland. Delicate and sensitive equipment such as communications equipment as well as helicopters have been sent to Iran. Similarly, the heavy equipment has been packed and will be dispatched by the navy.

The principal elements of the battalion stationed in the south of Lebanon have all been sent by plane to Iran, and the remaining individuals, numbering less than 100, will arrive by ship in Bandar-e Khorramshahr on 15 March. At present, there are no personnel of the National Islamic Iranian Army remaining in the south of Lebanon.

The battalion sent to the Golan Heights which was to stay there until May next year will, with UN agreement, return next week by plane to the beloved homeland, and their positions will be taken up by another country.

PLO Office in Ahvaz

JN122041 Abadan International Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Brother abu Ja'far, chief of the PLO office in Ahvaz, will arrive in town tomorrow to open the PLO office there.

Afghans Arrested

JN121943 Abadan International Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Our correspondent in Kerman has reported that the personnel of the operation center of the Islamic revolution in (Sherjan) have arrested 10 armed Afghans. The Afghans were in possession of 20 kilograms of hashish and 3 pistols.

Students To Protest Carter Trip

ID121818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the arrival of U.S. President Carter to the Middle East, the Muslim students of Tehran's universities, in protest against the role of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East, will hold an assembly at Tehran University tomorrow. According to reports received, the Muslim students of the universities of Tehran in a statement called on all groups to hold a meeting at 1500 tomorrow, Tuesday, in protest against Carter's arrival in the Middle East and the departure of the U.S. fleet toward the Persian Gulf, as well as the treacherous role of the antirevolution elements in the present circumstances.

Army General Staff Announcement

LD121822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The National Iranian Islamic Army General Staff has asked the relatives of those military personnel who, under the satanic regime, were faced with problems or were martyred because of certain nationalistic acts, to report the events of their lives to the General Staff.

Shiraz Islamic Court

DO121755 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1712 GMT 12 Mar 79 DO

[Text] Dear listeners, please listen to the first announcement of the Islamic Revolution Court of Shiraz: In the name of the Almighty, all family members of those martyred on the 5th of the month of Ramazan in the events of the Masjed-e Now Mosque in Shiraz, as well as all those shot, wounded, or crippled in the event or those who have photos or movies or other evidence, are hereby invited to come to the offices of the operations staff of the Islamic guardians [setad-e 'amaliyat-e pasdaran-e eslami] located next to the city park. They must come by tomorrow, Tuesday, the 22nd of Esfand [13 March], by 1800 at the latest.

[Signed] Islamic Revolution Court of Shiraz.

Tabriz Governor General

DO121824 Tabriz Domestic Service in Persian 1730 GMT on 12 Mar 79 DO

[Summary] "This is Tabriz, the voice of the Iranian Islamic revolution. We draw your attention to the message of the governor general of East Azarbayjan Province:

"Dear fellow city residents, just as you have heard, there were events in Tabriz today that are to be truely regretted. A people able to overcome such troubled times should not be witnessing such events today. You know that in one of the girls' high schools, the students set out to express their opinion--a view which is, of course, not limited to just Tabriz, but is nationwide. They wanted to make a display, but some people came and caused problems. They upset our dear daughters and sisters. It is really a shame!

"In the revolution, we have reaped the harvest of freedom" within the concepts of Islam. In an Islamic society, the people must learn to live with one another. In such a society there should be a basis for dialogue. "Today, the issue is that we must tolerate each other." We must be able to hear opinions with which we do not agree, and control our reactions.

Their eminences Ayatollah Khomeyni and Ayatollah Taleqani have given opinions and guidance on the subject of fellowship and mutual understanding. We must put their advice into practice. This matter is not just of concern to Tabriz, but to the whole nation. We must be patient with each other, so that we do not provide an opportunity for our enemies.

"My objective in saying this is that if on occasion the beloved high school students have an opinion they wish to express, they must give us a little warning so that we can provide the necessary security for them. Then they can gather in one place and as a group express their views. This task will not be achieved in one day." I need time and I ask you all to be patient with me.

"There is another matter that I wish to discuss with my dear fellow city residents; namely, that recently a number of armed and unarmed people have been bothering citizens in the city and outside of the city." These people are posing as Mujahidin. They are opportunists and must be prevented from bothering the rest of us. "Of course, I have given orders to that effect, and I will pursue this topic so that troublemakers and those who wish to cause problems and incidents will be severely punished."

Tabriz: Appeal to Workers

D0121926 Tabriz Domestic Service in Persian 1738 GMT 12 Mar 79 D0

[Summary] "This is Tabriz, the voice of the Iranian Islamic revolution. Dear listeners, we draw your attention to the address of the governor general which was delivered to the workers in the workers' club:

"My dear brothers, everyone struggled in the interest of all classes; but as my friend just said, in this conflict it was the deprived class that was in the midst of it. This is the way it always is: The deprived class is in need of a revolution. But we must not lose our patience in this matter. I am here, but I am not a worker." We intellectuals, workers, peasants and religious people must all join hands. These problems that face us will not be settled in a day. We will need time, and we will need the spirit of cooperation. I only ask my friends for patience and understanding. "Now we must get the economic wheels turning in Azarbayjan. The factories are fast asleep, and business is asleep. They come to me in the governor general's office and ask for work. Where am I supposed to find them work?" Sometimes I get so angry I cannot control myself. "I feel like a man whose child is sick and about to die, and he cannot do anything. We need time. The doctor has to come. We need the cure."

"Give me a chance. Give the Provisional Revolution Government the opportunity. Give Ayatollah Khomeyni a chance." "Be assured that this revolution is for the deprived class. This revolution is to improve your life--worker and peasant." "Today the rights of man, of which I am a member of its executive body [as heard], reflects the people like you who lost blood in Iran. This is the desire of the nation." Everyone has the right of work, to learn, to express himself. That is why you had the revolution.

Now is the time for patience. I have been here in Azarbayjan for 2 weeks. If I can, I will serve you. You have many problems and the situation is turbulent, just like the situation today at the girls' high school. This is the wrong road. "No progress will be made with violence." Please give me and the revolution a chance. Give Ayatollah Khomeyni a chance! Do not think that all your problems should be solved today. "This is just the beginning of the job. From now on we will join together. In the future, if I am still with you, these meetings will continue. Next week will not be very different from this week."

Qotbzadeh Announces Dismissals

LD122202 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The supervisor of the National Iranian Radio and Television Organization [NIRTO] issued the following statement today: In line with the purge that is taking place in NIRTO, 75 more members of the staff of this organization were relieved of their duties today. These individuals, like those included in the initial list of 50 names, mainly include persons who were either directly or indirectly in the service of the satanic Pahlavi regime or who abused their office. Since the accusations were not specified in the list that was previously published, and this led to misunderstandings, in order to prevent any further misunderstanding there will be no official publication of the names involved.

[Signed] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, NIRTO supervisor.

CENTO Links Broken

LD122306 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2230 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Iran officially announced tonight that it is breaking off its link, through the military treaty of CENTO, with Turkey, Pakistan, Britain and the United States. This was announced by the Iranian foreign minister immediately after the announcement of a similar decision by Pakistan. According to AFP, diplomatic sources said that the decision about the simultaneous announcement by Iran and Pakistan regarding their coming out of CENTO was reached during the recent visit of Agha Shahi, foreign affairs advisor to the president of Pakistan, in Tehran. In view of the Iranian decision on this, the Iranian foreign minister said, in a statement: CENTO has not only failed in its mission concerning the protection of Iranian interests and those of its allies, but it has not helped the interests of the region either. Against this, Iran endorses its support for the Regional Cooperation for Development with Turkey and Pakistan, and (?hopes) for the expansion of this treaty in the neighboring countries of this group.

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS, INCIDENTS OF 13 MARCH

More Executions

LD131024 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0530 GMT 13 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The Iranian Islamic revolutionary tribunal held a session yesterday in order to consider the bills of indictment submitted by the revolution public prosecutor against 11 accused people who were all traitors to the nation and subservient agents of the alien-implanted regime, as well as criminals and agents of evildoing on earth. After several hours of consideration and consultation, the tribunal eventually announced that these people had been given the death sentence. They are:

Lt Gen Nader Jahanbani, son of Amanollah and the deputy commander of the land forces; Maj Gen 'Ali Mohammad Zand Karimi, son of Nosratollah and former head of prisons' administration; Mahmud Ja'farian, son of Mohammad Ja'far and former deputy managing director of the radio and television organization; Parviz Nikkhan, son of Seyyed Hasan and former director of the news department of the radio and television organization; Gholam Hoseyn Daneshi, son of 'Ali and former Majlis deputy; Lt Manuchehr Vosuqi, son of Teymur and officer in the immortal guards; Mohammad (Navit), known as Nabavi, the son of Musa and torturer of SAVAK; Mir Ahmad Ma'sumi Fateh [word indistinct] son of Seyyed Baqer and the expert in interrogation and torture of SAVAK; 2d Lt Hoseyn Shahkaman, son of Yusef and an anti-intelligence officer in destruction operations of the second department of the General Staff Command; Major 'Abdollah Manuchehri Qashqai, team commander of antidestruction operations of the second department of the General Staff Command; Hoseyn Farzin, son of Mohammad and a lorry-owner and ringleader of the evildoers and clubwielders of the corrupt Pahlavi regime.

After the convicts had been informed of the sentences, the sentences were carried out this morning. The bodies of the deceased were transferred to the forensic medical center. On the basis of a request by the revolution public prosecutor, the tribunal has ordered the confiscation of the properties of some of the deceased persons.

Qom Police Official Executed

LD131030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 13 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The second sentence of Qom's Islamic revolutionary tribunal--the execution of Warrant Officer Mohammad Agha Hasani, son of Aghabala--was carried out at 0300 today. Warrant Officer Hasani, a police official in Qom, was accused on the basis of evidence given by 140 people of battery and assault, the violation of property and (?illegal entry) to the houses of the defenceless people of Qom while in possession of a weapon that led to the killing of Reza Qasemi, Isma'il 'Askari and two other [word indistinct] 2-year-old children. He confessed to the Islamic revolutionary tribunal of Qom, which considered him to be the agent of evildoing on earth. He was shot dead by firing squad early this morning.

Oil Production

LD131142 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The NIOC has announced that the level of crude production has reached 2.5 million barrels daily, of which 700,000 barrels are allocated for domestic consumption after being refined at the refineries, and the remainder is exported abroad. The NIOC announced that since oil exports were resumed on 5 March, so far about 10 million barrels of oil have been exported from Kharg Island to various destinations, except the countries to which the export of oil has been banned in accordance with the government policy, and oil exports (?to other countries) will not take place through the oil consortium which has been (?abandoned). Meanwhile, as of 12 March, gas production operations for meeting domestic requirements have returned to normal, and the Iranian National Gas Company is ready to supply gas required by industry.

TURKMEN-MUSLIM CLASHES REPORTED IN NORTHEAST

NC121130 Paris AFP in English 1116 GMT 12 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, March 12 (AFP)--Clashes between Turkmen tribesmen and the Shi'ite Muslim population near Iran's Soviet frontier at Bandar-e Shah, on the Caspian Sea, have left three people dead over the last two days, press reports said here today.

The government denied for its part that anyone died in the clashes, in a north east region which the Turkmens want to rename Bandar-Turkmeme while the local Shi'ites want to call it Bandar-Islam.

Iran's Turkmen-speaking community numbering some 600,000 is based in the region and follows the orthodox Sunni Muslim religion.

Sources said that Iran's Shi'ite Muslim leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni had sent an emissary to the area, where bazaars and schools in Turkmen villages were closed yesterday in an atmosphere of great tension as "thousands" of Turkmens demonstrated.

Meanwhile sources said that Premier Mehdi Bazargan had sent a specialist on Kurdish questions, Ardalan, to Kurdistan--in northwest Iran--where there is pressure for autonomy.

SOVIET ENGINEER REPORTED KILLED ON 7 MARCH

TA101945 Paris AFP in English 1933 GMT 10 Mar 79 TA

[Text] Tehran, March 10 (AFP)--A Soviet engineer was shot dead while driving home here in the early hours of Wednesday morning, sources close to the Soviet Embassy said today. The sources described the killing as an "accident with no political significance" but added that a thorough investigation was under way.

SHARI'AT-MADARI CHALLENGES KHOMEYNI ON ISLAMIC REPUBLIC

NC121030 Paris AFP in English 1010 GMT 12 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Tehran,March 12 (AFP)--Iranian Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari, considered a centrist in the religious hierarchy, today challenged what he described as attempts by Shi'ite Moslem leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni to impose an Islamic republic through the March 30 referendum.

Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari, who last year led Iran's internal opposition to the shah while Ayatollah Khomeyni was still in exile in France, was quoted in an interview published by the KAYHAN paper here today. He said that the proposed referendum question asking the electorate to choose between the monarchy and an Islamic republic would cause doubts about the vote's validity.

Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari said: "The question should be which regime do you want? The reply would be the same, an Islamic republic which is what most Iranians want. But we would have shown everyone that Islam is for liberty and democracy."

Ayatollah Khomeyni, who has firmly rejected the idea of a "democratic republic" or even "Islamic democracy", has meanwhile ordered Shi'ite priests to launch a national information campaign. The campaign is to be aimed firstly at persuading the rural population that an Islamic republic will attack "feudal systems."

Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari is the spiritual leader of the holy city of Qom south of Tehran where Ayatollah Khomeyni established his home on March 1.

KARIM SANJABI INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD121617 Paris LE MONDE in French 11-12 Mar 79 pp 1, 4 LD

[Paul Balta report; undated interview in Tehran with Iranian Foreign Minister Karim Sanjabi: "An Interview With Mr Sanjabi"]

[Text] Tehran--Immersed in daily tasks--reorganizing the ministry, welcoming foreign ministers, receiving ambassadors--Foreign Minister Karim Sanjabi has refused to address the press since his appointment until he had defined the doctrine of his country's new foreign policy. The latter had just been approved by the Cabinet. As he received us the head of Iranian diplomacy emphasized that it is the first time he has explained the regime's foreign policy orientations.

"Independence" and "nonalinement" recurred as dominant themes in his remarks. He explained that the new foreign policy is based on four pillars: history, the country's geographic position, the spiritual and humanist ideals of Islam, and the principle of complete reciprocity in relations with other states.

"For 50 years," he said, "we have been violently subjected to the influence of foreign imperialists, chiefly tsarist Russia and Britain and, for the past 25 years, the United States. This is why we intend to eradicate the vestiges of imperialism from our country, whether it comes from north, south, east or west."

No "Base of Attack" Against the USSR

On the geopolitical front he recalled that Iran has a long border with "one of the superpowers" which has left "good memories but also bad memories." "Our country genuinely wants friendly relations with the USSR," he continued, "and it will refuse to be a base for attack or propaganda against it. We already have very extensive relations with the USSR, and we hope to intensify the cultural relations we have long had with several Soviet republics. On the other hand, we will not allow a recurrence of disturbing precedents such as requests for oil concessions, territorial demands or the proclamation of the Kurd republic at Mahabad. We will defend Iran's independence, integrity and unity whatever the cost."

Mr Sanjabi then stressed that the gulf, one of the most sensitive areas of the world, is a "vital route" for Iran and the countries bordering it, but also for the Western democracies and Japan. "As the central point in this area, Iran is aware of the responsibility incumbent on it to safeguard its own interests and also peace and world stability. This is why," he said, "we are prepared to develop friendly relations with the West. But we will not tolerate a foreign power using oil as a pretext to interfere in our affairs or threaten the policy of independence we are trying to pursue."

The minister explained that the Iranians have special feelings toward "all Islamic peoples," for whom the most important issue is that of Palestine, "the main victim of colonialist policies this century." He added that Iran "recognizes the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole representative." In the name of Islamic humanism, Iran also intends to cooperate with the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America "struggling for their independence and development."

Finally, Iran's policy will take account of reciprocity, both with regard to the great powers and its neighbors. "We will reject all agreements and all contracts which are not based on absolute equality of the two parties and respect for mutual interests," Mr Sanjabi declared. He pointed out in this connection that, despite appearances, relations with the United States were based on "unequal treaties" which will have to be reexamined.

No "Gendarme" in the Gulf

Thus Iran will pursue a policy of nonalinement, but for the time being it does not plan to join the nonalined movement. In this context Iran intends to withdraw from the Central Treaty Organization [CENTO], "which has brought us nothing," although the decision has not yet been officially notified. On the other hand, Iran intends to remain in the Regional Cooperation Development organization set up in CENTO's wake because it favors cooperation among the member countries (Iran, Pakistan and Turkey). However, Mr Sanjabi would like this body to be extended to include Iraq, Afghanistan and India.

Unlike the shah, "who had pretentions out of proportion to Iran's possibilities and who pursued an unwise policy," the new regime will not be the gendarme of the area, still less of the Horn of Africa. In the Indian Ocean it will replace military intimidation by cooperation.

In the gulf, Iran will adopt an attitude quite similar to that of Iraq: "Although preserving their independence," Mr Sanjabi said, "the countries bordering the gulf must reach an agreement to guarantee the security of this route in everyone's interests. They must also forbid themselves any hegemony and resist foreign influences."

To show that he practised what he preached, the minister explained that the Iranian troops which had been sent to Oman to crush the rebellion against the Sultan Qabus have been recalled and are now being repatriated. Asked whether the soldiers who had taken up position on the three islands overlooking the entrance of the Strait of Hormuz would also be evacuated, the minister said no: "Those islands are Iranian." He noted that the Arab countries have made no demand for their evacuation and that, if they protested at the time, it was more because they were hostile to the shah's policy than because they disputed Iran's right to the islands.

"We Oppose Zionism"

Questioned about the Israeli-Arab conflict and the Camp David agreements, Mr Sanjabi replied cautiously: "We do not belong to the rejection front against Egypt nor are we in Egypt's acceptance camp since that policy has produced nothing, nor are we, moreover, in the camp of silence since we clearly state our stance. We do not have any antisemitic feelings and I must point out that the Iranian Jews, who have been in the country since the prophet Daniel's time, have been here longer than certain other Iranians. However, we are hostile to Zionism, which has violated the Palestinians' human rights, attacked Arab countries and committed a flagrant crime against international law."

[Question] What concrete aid will Iran give to the Palestinians?

[Answer] If necessary, we will give them financial assistance but they have not requested that. However, they do need our moral support and they have that. We think that Turkey ought to follow our example because our two countries have an interest in the solution of the Palestinian problem which is a scar on the Middle East. That would increase our security and reduce rivalry between the great powers in the region.

Mr Sanjabi pointed out that Iran has stopped oil supplies to Israel and abandoned all its property in that country. However, in the case of South Africa, Iran intends to ask one of the powers, probably a Western power, to safeguard its interests there which are considerable.

A More Important Role for France

On the subject of a recent visit to Iran by a POLISARIO delegation which asked the government to recognize the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, Mr Sanjabi said: "We asked them to give us more extensive information before making a decision because we knew very little about that problem. Meanwhile, we support the Saharan people's right to self-determination."

Referring to France, Mr Sanjabi recalled that relations between the two peoples have always been friendly and that Tehran "looked to Paris and called for its support" when Iran was subjected to British or Russian hegemony. "Moreover, we will never forget what France did for the Ayatollah Khomeyni. We are anxious for our relations to develop more and more and we think that politically, economically and culturally France will have a much more important place in Iran than in the past."

On the subject of the protests which have been made against the way in which officials of the former regime are being tried, Mr Sanjabi stated: "Our revolution has been infinitely less bloody than the French or Ethiopian revolution. It is difficult to be very conformist in revolutionary periods. However, measures will be taken to improve the situation; we have suffered so much injustice that we are anxious not to subject others to injustice in our turn."

In conclusion Mr Sanjabi spoke of the reorganization of his ministry, to which he attaches great importance and is devoting a great deal of time. An ad hoc committee has divided the 2,400 diplomats and employees into three categories. The first includes 114 "SAVAK agents" who have lost their diplomatic passports--to which they were not entitled--and who have been fired. The second group consists of a large number of diplomats and employees who worked directly for the shah or SAVAK and who will be removed. The third consists of "recoverable" civil servants. In all, the operation will affect 40-50 percent of personnel. The minister intends to reorganize Iranian representation abroad to make it "more effective, less overstaffed and less cumbersome."

YAZDI INTERVIEWED ON REVOLUTION, RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

LD131101 London 23 JULY in Arabic 4-11 Mar 79 p 23 LD

[Salih Qallab undated report from Tehran]

[Text] I asked Deputy Prime Minister for Revolution Affairs Dr Ebrahim Yazdi to make an exclusive statement to 23 JULY magazine. He immediately agreed and expressed his happiness at the publication of an Egyptian magazine bearing the name of the Nasirite Egyptian Arab revolution.

I asked Dr Yazdi about the role that Iran can play in the area.

Choosing his words carefully, he said: "Iran will not export revolution to any country of the world. We hope that the persecuted will arise, but we emphasize that we cannot and will not act on their behalf, but will extend a hand to the Egyptian people and help them with everything we can when they rise up."

Replying to a question on Iran's foreign policy, Dr Yazdi said: "We will respect every state and every quarter just as much as we respect our national interests. We will establish ties of friendship and amity on the basis of mutual respect and mutual interests."

With regard to rebuilding the army, which is the thorny and urgent problem facing the Iranian revolution at present, Dr Yazdi said: "Iran is never in need of a large army. Rather it is in need of a regular army whose task is confined to defending the country and protecting its borders. As for the revolution, the task of protecting it falls on the popular army--the militia."

NVOI ON UNIONS, COUNCILS, MOSADDEQ, U.S. INTERVENTION

TA092303 [Editorial Report TA] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 6 March carries four unattributed commentaries on the unions, the revolutionary committees and councils, a tribute to Mossadeq, and continuous American "intervention in Iran.

The first commentary addresses the workers and praises their part in bringing about a triumphant revolution headed by Khomeyni. Workers are urged to participate actively in their unions and involve themselves in political activities. Workers throughout the world are cited as an example of a political and religious group who achieve their goals by active political participation through their unions. The enemies of Iran are blamed for standing in the way of the unions.

The second commentary, "More on Revolutionary Councils," elaborates on the involvement of the revolutionary councils and committees in the national movement. It goes on to note that revolutionary councils and committees, in oil producing areas, offices, companies, organizations and in general everywhere, including the cities, provinces and villages have taken over the administration of the country and with an unusually powerful force fought against the illegal government of Bakhtiar. "These councils organized the demonstrations and in general planned the revolution. Thus they played an important role in the triumph of the revolution." We must remember how the revolutionary committees and councils have, throughout history, organized and fought against the enemy. As the national revolution progresses it must consider as one of its primary tasks to avoid repeating past mistakes against the revolutionary councils. In the past, the enemies' revolutionary progress tried to destroy revolutionary councils. "The enemies tried their best to topple these foundations of the revolution." Today we are also faced with these possibilities in certain councils. This is a cause of concern to those who wish peace and freedom for Iran. Although there are not many of them, we can still find enemies of the revolution in various councils throughout the country. "Their two-faced presence in the councils causes trouble. Fortunately due to the alertness of the other members, they are usually recognized and expelled. The revolution needs these councils which are its foundation." Therefore, it is of extreme importance to have honest and loyal people in the councils and committees. "These same revolutionary councils which helped overthrow the shah and the Bakhtiar government must now help the revolutionary government to establish law and order, and to stabilize and restore the economy." As more honest and loyal citizens join these councils more councils will succeed in becoming triumphant in their national revolutionary duties. "The revolutionary councils and committees must strive to strengthen the foundations of the revolutionary government so that the programs of the revolutionary government are fulfilled.

The third commentary deals with a tribute to Mosaddeq's memory, eulogizing his struggle against "oil kings and imperialist forces".

The fourth commentary hails the national revolution and condemns American imperialist meddling in Iran. It goes on to say that the imperialist groups that collaborated with the former regime and the shah's guards are the enemy who are always looking for an opportune moment to strike our national revolution and obstruct our progress.

"American imperialists, the masters of the former regime, although on the surface professing to officially recognize and support the Revolutionary Provisional Government, in fact are continuously striving to intervene in our internal affairs." The American imperialists are trying to strengthen their military forces near our country in order to intervene militarily at the right moment, put their evil plans to work and regain their lost resources. The enemies of Iran, the followers of the shah, and the officers of the shah's guard are continuously conspiring covertly to pave the way for their American masters' evil plans. These followers of the former shah's regime continue their nightly activities such as shootings in Tabriz, Mashhad, Esfahan and parts of Tehran in order to upset the revolution. By resorting to these underhanded activities, they hope to frighten and deceive the people.

"According to available statistics more than 8,000 armed SAVAK members together with CIA agents are plotting in our country." We must not for even a moment forget that the enemy has been wounded but has not yet been totally eliminated." The people must be aware of the enemy expanding its activities especially at this time when our country is occupied with forming a new republic.

The people are preparing to vote for the elimination of the monarchy and the establishment of a republic. "Our country is on the threshold of a new historic moment and the people must under such circumstances be well informed, alert and careful."

The goal of the revolution was to bring freedom, democracy and progress to our society. "There is no doubt that the people of Iran will be able to establish a free republic." "This fact more than anything else worries the followers of the former regime and their imperialist masters." Therefore, at any moment they may attempt to obstruct our plans.

"The monarchy has been overthrown and the provisional government is in full control of all matters. We must utilize all our resources and be alert in order to achieve our goals. Beware of the imperialists. The unity of all revolutionary forces will bring victory to our people."

NVOI ON WOMEN'S SOLIDARITY, COUNTERING 'IMPERIALISTS'

TA091800 [Editorial Report TA] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran at 1945 GMT on 8 March carries a commentary entitled "World Women's Solidarity Day." After noting that this is an occasion on which "women throughout the world intensify their solidarity and struggle for economic, social and political rights, and for freedom and national independence," the commentary says: "His Holiness Great Imam Khomeyni's speech, delivered at Qom's 8 March hospital on 13 Esfand [3 March] has inspired the Iranian women in their long-standing struggle to achieve their aspirations. In his speech, his holiness paid tribute to our heroic women's effective contribution to the Iranian nation's independence struggle and to the victory of the Islamic revolution, and described the women as the creators of human beings. Thus, his holiness indicated that our nation will decline and decay if deprived of heroic and procreating women. His Holiness also said: "We want women to reach the zenith of humanity."

After criticizing the way in which women were treated during the shah's rule, the commentary says: In the past 50 years our women were compelled to carry the burden of heavy work everywhere--in cities and villages alike. And this state of affairs still continues. Under the guidance of Great Imam Khomeyni, the revolutionary struggle launched by Iranian men and women has triumphed. And now mothers and wives can and must play a major role in our country's social, economic and political progress.

"Our country's women are marking 8 March, the international women's solidarity day, at a time when some of their aspirations have been realized. They have upheld our country's freedom. Nevertheless, our women's struggle to eliminate the remannts of all injustice and illegality will continue. And there can be no doubt that they will achieve all their aspirations as a result of the national, democratic and Islamic revolution, and under a national Islamic republic."

The radio then carries a second commentary entitled "Let Us Foil American Imperialism's Plots Through Vigilance and United Action." The commentary says: "Dear compatriots: With the approach of the referendum in which our people will reject the imperial regime and express their acceptance and approval of a republican regime, the ousted regime's remnants and their American masters have embarked on subversive and destructive activities. They are desperately panicking and are trying to create fear among the people through terrorist activities and plots."

After noting that the United States had dominated Iran and exploited its wealth with the help of "the ousted bloodshedding regime," the commentary says: "As was also stated by Mr Nazih, it is the second time that the oil wealth has been nationalized in our country. The state has taken over the administration of the oil industry. Thousands of American military advisers have been expelled from our country."

The army, which was the guardian of the shah's and U.S. imperialism's interests, has been dissolved and the foundations of a national army have been laid. Officials of the new government have also announced that henceforth Iran will not act as the gendarme of the United States in our region. All these acts have restored noble Iran's independence."

After saying that "U.S. imperialism, through the CIA agents and the ousted regime's remnants, is resorting to terrorism, subversion and provocations and is preparing plots," the commentary says: "Taking into consideration the panicky plots prepared against the Iranian nation and revolution by the shah regime's remnants and U.S. imperialism, Great Ayatollah Taleqani called on our people and army to maintain vigilance. Taleqani's warning stresses the need for the entire Iranian nation--for all revolutionaries, national and democratic parties and organizations--to be on the alert, and to act as one to foil the plots by reaction and imperialism."

In conclusion, the commentary says: "Unity in words and in action should be protected like the apple of one's eye, and should be further strengthened. The enemy, that is the remnants of the old regime and imperialism, is helpless when confronted by the unity of the national and democratic forces. Recent events have clearly shown that no force can achieve anything when confronted by national and democratic and revolutionary forces in unity. Henceforth, we must foil plots jointly prepared by imperialism and reaction through revolutionary vigilance and united action."

NVOI ON U.S. NAVAL MOVEMENT, VIGILANCE AGAINST 'SUBVERSION'

TA131050 [Editorial Report TA] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran at 1945 GMT on 10 March carries a commentary entitled "The Important Thing at This Stage is To Establish a Republican Regime." The commentary says:

"Dear compatriots: Every day, in some part of our country, especially in Tehran or in some other city, the enemies of the Iranian revolution are resorting to conspiracies and threats. They thus hope to restore a handful of bloodshedding shah supporters and their American masters (?to power) in our freed Iran. This is a vain hope. U.S. imperialism, in a desperate bid to encourage the SAVAK members and the shah's supporters to shed blood and attempt a coup against Iran's victorious revolution, and also in order to strengthen its military bases in the area, has sent its warships to the Persian Gulf. As a part of this move, U.S. President Carter has ordered the U.S. aircraft carrier Constellation to sail to the vicinity of the Persian Gulf. In the Persian Gulf countries, especially in Saudi Arabia, the Americans have been engaging in provocations and plots directed against Iran's revolutionary government, as well as against national and progressive forces in the gulf countries themselves. Briefly speaking, U.S. imperialism and its agents in Iran--the shah's criminal supporters, bloodshedding SAVAK members, and Pentagon and CIA agents--are lying in wait. They are engaged in some plot every day. Every day they are attacking this or that achievement of the Iranian nation's victorious revolution."

After noting that it is no coincidence that the enemies of the revolution have intensified their activities in this period preceding the referendum, the commentary says: For years American imperialism and its traitorous agents and the shah's evil and criminal supporters have shed the blood of our country's most beloved sons, and have robbed them of everything they had.

However, the enemies of free Iran must know that the Iranian nation (?will protect) its great victory. "Under these historic conditions, it is the task of all patriots supporting the country's independence and freedom and of every honorable Iranian to protect and maintain unity of word and action. Only in this way can we secure final victory for our nation's great revolution and foil the enemy's subversion and plots. The Iranian revolution's first phase has succeeded, but there is still a long and difficult road ahead for Iran's free and struggling people until the final victory. Our nation and our society are faced with difficult and vital issues all of which must be quickly resolved.

"Until the referendum is held, a constituent assembly is elected, a freely elected parliament is established and a national government as willed by the people is formed, and that revolutionary government's ranks are strengthened, our main concern should be to further entrench the revolution, to secure the referendum's success and to contribute to the establishment of a republican order. Following the success of the referendum, free elections and formation of the revolutionary government, efforts will be directed toward solving the problems facing our people and our country. The revolutionary government will be designated by the Majlis, whose members will be freely elected by the people. Supported by popular will, the government will then solve all the vital and difficult problems facing our people and our country."

The radio then carries a commentary entitled "imperialists' and Antirevolutionaries' Subversion Must Be Controlled," which again refers to "Imperialist plots and subversion" and calls for "revolutionary vigilance." The commentary says that "Americans are trying to infiltrate imperial elements into the ranks of the national forces," with the aim of "a coup." After noting that "through their agents Americans are trying to create discord and conflict among the people and within the national and progressive forces, and between Khomeyni and other patriotic religious leaders," the commentary says: "American imperialists have succeeded in planting some SAVAK agents even into some of the revolutionary councils and committees. These agents pretend to be supporting Great Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni, but are actually working against him. Under the pretext of implementing the imam's principles, they are trying to create terror and fear among the people."

The commentary then dwells on functions of the revolutionary councils and committees, and says: "Orders issued by the revolutionary councils and the central revolutionary committee are essential for making arrests. The activities of the committees are temporary and they will all be dissolved as soon as the state institutions become capable of applying the law. Consequently, city people are advised not to waste the time of the central committee by too many applications. The permanent members of the Islamic revolution's central committee are active in all state organizations and ministries, and no one is arrested without their approval."

The commentary concludes: "Firm action is needed if we are to foil and defeat the subversive activities of the U.S. spies, officials and other elements who conceal their real aims under the guise of implementing the principles of the fighters or revolutionaries or of religious leaders."

AFGHANISTAN

AFP: MUSLIM INSURGENTS CAPTURE PROVINCIAL GARRISON

OW111842 Hong Kong AFP in English 1830 GMT 11 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Peshawar, Northwestern Pakistan, 11 Mar (AFP)--Muslim insurgents captured the Barikot garrison in Afghanistan's northeastern Konar Province on March 8, killing 50 government troops and sustaining 25 losses, an Afghan rebel group announced here today.

A communique of the Peshawar-headquartered "Jamiat Islami Afghanistan" organization said the Barikot garrison, the second largest in the rugged Konar Province after that of Asmar, had surrendered after "negligible resistance." It added that Muslim rebels had encircled the Asmar garrison and were moving on the provincial capital of Chaga Sarai on three fronts, making the position of Afghan Government troops in the area "critical". Informed sources said Chaga Sarai was being defended by a 5,000-man garrison. There has been no independent confirmation of these reports so far.

Meanwhile, at a press conference in Rawalpindi today, the three main Pakistani-based exiled Afghan insurgent groups pledged to wage a "collective war" against Afghan Government troops, saying their sole objective was to turn Afghanistan into an "Islamic repbulic". They said they would coordinate their actions by setting up a unified command center near the Pakistani-Afghan border.

The three groups, the "Jamiat Islami Afghanistan", the "Hizb-e Islami Afghanistan" and the "Islamic Revolutionary Movement" denied receiving aid from Pakistan except for shelter.

In an interview with the Saudi daily UKAZ published today, Pakistani martial law administrator Gen Ziaul Haq said his country was backing Afghan Muslim groups and sheltering more than 30,000 Afghan refugees. Describing Afghanistan as "an Islamic country currently ruled by pro-Soviet communist leaders", he called for a common political strategy by Islamic states to thwart any communist interference in their countries.

The three Afghan Muslim rebel groups told the Rawalpindi press conference any assistance from Islamic countries would be accepted, although they insisted on fighting their own war.

It was the first time that Afghan rebel groups based here set up a united front against the pro-Soviet Kabul government born out of the April 27, 1978 coup, and this was seen by observers as a sign of growing resistance by Afghan religious circles to the Afghan socialist revolution.

The three Afghan rebel groups said they had not yet established contacts with the revolutionary government in Iran nor with any other country. "We are not afraid of any country because no power can crush the will of the people....The example of Iran is before us," they said.

Call for 'Holy War'

OW122052 Paris AFP in English 2038 GMT 12 Mar 79 OW

[Excerpt] Peshawar, Northwest Pakistan, 12 Mar (AFP)--The Peshawar-based Afghan National Liberation Front said today that fierce fighting was raging in several areas of Afghanistan where government troops were facing a "critical" situation in the wake of the front's call for a holy war.

A front spokesman, citing clandestinely-monitored government radio communications, said the fiercest battles were taking place in the eastern Konar and Paktia Provinces as well as in the western Herat Province.

Earlier today the front, led by Sibjatullah Mojadedi, said its followers in Afghanistan had responded positively to its call for a holy war against the pro-Soviet Kabul government and added that revolution had started all over the country.

Meanwhile a source in Kabul, reached by telephone, said the Afghan capital was calm although tension was high, with incidents expected on the occasion of the Afghan new year on March 21 and before the first anniversary of the April 27 revolution.

The front spokesman here said the deputy provincial governor of Konar, the provincial security chief and 19 soldiers were killed near the provincial capital of Chiga Sarai. Fierce fighting was reported around Chiga Sarai, and rebel forces said they intercepted a 45-truck column sent to beef up government troops.

Again citing intercepted government radio communications, the spokesman for the rebel Muslim group said the Kabul high command had turned down requests for reinforcements or aviation aid from military authorities in Herat and Pakhtia Provinces. He also spoke of clashes in Laghman Province, east of Kabul, and in several other parts of the country.

An informed source in Islamabad confirmed that a major rebel drive had been under way since the declaration of holy war early this morning.

BANGLADESH

SENIOR MINISTER MASHIUR RAHMAN DIES

BK130158 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0145 GMT 13 Mar 79 BK

[Excerpt] We announce with deep regret the death in Dacca last night of the senior minister, Mr Mashiur Rahman. He was 65.

INDIA

DELHI REPORTS ON KOSYGIN VISIT TO BANGALORE

More Delhi Talks Scheduled

BK121246 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 12 Mar 79 BK

[Text] The Soviet Prime Minister, Mr Kosygin, is curtailing his visit in Anand and Bengalore and returning to New Delhi tomorrow afternoon to have more time for talks with Indian leaders. He was originally scheduled to come to the capital from Bangalore on Wednesday morning.

Soon after reaching Delhi tomorrow, he and his colleagues will have another preliminary session with Mr Morarji Desai and other ministers. These talks were not scheduled earlier. There will be another round of discussion between the two prime ministers on Wednesday also when some agreements are to be signed.

Visit to Plant, Space Center

BK130910 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Mar 79 BK

[Text] The Soviet prime minister went round the state-owned Hindustan Machine Tools Limited [in Bangalore]. The AIR [All-India Radio] Bangalore correspondent says the visiting dignitary mixed freely with workers. He was greatly impressed at the hard-working nature of Indian workers and their high standard of skill.

The union industry minister, Mr George Fernandes, presented a HMT watch to the Soviet leader, who in turn presented a clock to the HMT chairman.

Later, Mr Kosygin visited the satellite project of the Indian space research organization where he was welcomed by the chairman of the Indian Space Commission, Mr S. Dhawan, and Professor U.R. Rao, who explained the objective of the Indian space research program. Mr Kosygin expressed his happiness over what is being done with the cooperation of his country's scientists.

Airport Remarks

BK130850 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Mar 79 BK

[Text] The Soviet prime minister, Mr Kosygin, has spoken of his country's determination to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. He was commenting on the reported entry of the American naval ship in the Indian Ocean. He told newsmen at Bangalore airport before leaving for Delhi that the Soviet policy is to do its best to make it an ocean of peace. He denied that the Soviet Union has any base whatsoever in the Indian Ocean, and any report to the contrary is baseless and slanderous.

Answering questions about Vietnam, he reiterated his country's commitment to help the people of Vietnam.

Replying to a question on Indochina, Mr Kosygin said that his talks with the Indian leaders are still inconclusive. He said he will resume discussions with the Indian leaders after reaching New Delhi and a joint communique which includes matters of economic cooperation will be signed and released within a day or two.

INDIAN EXPRESS ON DEPARTURE OF SOVIET DIPLOMATS

BK110725 Hong Kong AFP in English 0711 GMT 11 Mar 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 11 March (AFP)--India asked the Soviet Union last month to recall its commercial attache in Calcutta, Leonid Zhernov, and embassy third secretary in New Delhi, Yuriy Zazhivin, the INDIAN EXPRESS reported today.

The paper had reported on Friday--the day Soviet Prime Minister Aleksey Kosygin arrived on a 6-day official visit--that the Indian Government "expelled" the two diplomats. An official communique later denied this.

The paper said today that when the government requested the recall, it was carried out immediately. The INDIAN EXPRESS also "identified" the two Indians whose arrests on spying charges triggered the affair. It said they are Joseph Mahaput, a former Defence Ministry employee, and C.A. Martin, a Calcutta businessman, in prison after appearing in court here on Jan 30.

PAKISTAN

FOREIGN AFFAIRS ADVISER ANNOUNCES DECISION TO QUIT CENTO

BK121609 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 12 Mar 79 BK

[Text] Pakistan has announced its decision to quit CENTO. This announcement was made by Foreign Affairs Adviser Mr Agha Shahi at a large press conference in Islamabad this evening.

A formal statement concerning this Foreign Ministry decision was issued at the press conference. The statement makes clear that Pakistan's withdrawal from CENTO will not affect its fraternal relations with Iran and Turkey, nor will it bring any (?change) in friendship with the United States and Britain.

The statement says that the Pakistani Government had been reviewing its CENTO membership for some time in the light of the political situation and developments in the region and the changing international situation. In addition to Iran and Turkey, during meetings Pakistan had told the other CENTO members many times that in light of the new situation, the pact has lost its relevance in the context of Pakistan's security. In light of this, the Pakistan Government, after objective and careful consideration, recently made the decision to withdraw from CENTO.

The statement says that the other members of CENTO were told that Pakistan was considering withdrawing from the organization in such a way that its bilateral relations with the members of the organization would not be disrupted. The extent of Pakistan's participation in CENTO activities was also reviewed at the same time.

Along with this, steps were taken to identify Pakistan with the nonalined movement. Pakistan attended the nonalined foreign ministers' conference in Belgrade in July last year as a guest.

In this connection, Mr Agha Shahi held fresh consultations with the leaders of Iran's Provisional Islamic Government during his recent visit to Iran. The talks indicated that both Pakistan and Iran believe that CENTO has failed in its task of safeguarding peace and security in the region and that there is no (?need) for the two countries to maintain their membership in the organization.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry also issued a formal statement today which says that Iran cannot maintain its CENTO membership. However, it will continue to work for the promotion of bilateral and regional cooperation with a view to maintaining peace and security in the region. This statement of the Iranian Provisional Islamic Government is in line with Pakistan's decision to announce its withdrawal from CENTO according to the appropriate provision of the pact. Other member nations have already been apprised of the decision.

Radio Pakistan's diplomatic correspondent says that Pakistan's withdrawal from CENTO is effective as of today. However, technically, Pakistan's membership will be terminated in February 1980, because according to the conditions of the treaty, it is necessary to give 6 months' advance notice [time frame as heard].

Further Details

BK121735 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 Mar 79 BK

[Excerpt] Replying to a question [at a 12 March press conference in Islamabad], Mr Agha Shahi said the actual withdrawal from CENTO is subject to the terms of the treaty, that is, after giving advance notice of withdrawal. He said the treaty was for 20 years and afterwards it was to run successively for a period of 5 years. If any country wanted to withdraw, it had to give advance notice. As a result, Pakistan has effectively ceased to be a member of CENTO from today, but technically its membership would end in February 1980.

He said when the 5-year term ends in February 1980, Pakistan would not be applying for renewal of CENTO membership.

Giving the background of the treaty, the adviser on foreign affairs said the Baghdad pact between Iraq and Turkey came into being in February 1955, and Pakistan and Iran joined it in August 1955. Later on, following the revolution in Iraq in 1958, the pact was renamed CENTO, and Iraq withdrew.

Replying to another question, he said Pakistan had been consulting its partners in CENTO over a period of months, since May last year. He said that as far as Turkey was concerned, Pakistan had made known its intention and the reasons thereof. Pakistan's stand was received with understanding by Turkey.

He told a questioner that the changing situation in the region, American policy, the British attitude and the preference given to the nonalined over allies, major international developments and Pakistan's desire to be in the mainstream of international life caused the termination of its membership. Also, the supreme national interest dictates that Pakistan join the nonalined movement. It is our right to be a member of the movement, as Pakistan and Iran meet the criteria for membership.

Replying to yet another question, Mr Agha Shahi said that they have informed the ambassadors of Turkey, Iran, Britain and the United States about the withdrawal decision. The ambassadors of certain friendly countries have also been informed of this decision.

BHUTTO REVIEW PETITION HEARING RECESSED UNTIL 17 MARCH

BK110906 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 11 Mar 79 BK

[Text] The Supreme Court today postponed to 17 March further hearing of the review petition against the court's verdict in the Mohammad Ahmad Khan murder case, in which it upheld the Lahore High Court's sentence.

The chief justice, Mr Justice S. Anwarul Haq, in a brief ruling said that he had full sympathy with the defense lawyers regarding the sad and sudden death of Mr Ghulam Ali Memon. But the members of the bench felt that the appellant's appeal for a long postponement of the hearing was not justified nor appropriate. Normally the hearing should have been resumed immediately after the funeral ceremonies for the late Mr Memon. But in view of the appeal on the part of the appellant, the hearing is to be postponed to Saturday to provide the defense lawyers with sufficient time to prepare themselves.